

HUMAN VOICE
SPANS ATLANTIC
BY TELEPHONENew York to London Con-
versation Heard Plainly
in Both CountriesENGINEERS RECORD
GREAT ACHIEVEMENTWire and Radio Help in Send-
ing Messages 3500 Miles
Across Land and Sea

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—New York and London have had a telephone conversation across the sea, as clear and casual as an ordinary cross-the-town talk, and a new note in scientific achievement has been struck.

A group of newspapermen, gathered in the American Telephone and Telegraph offices in New York, talked almost four hours yesterday by wireless telephone with a group at the British General Post Office in London. They were called in to prove the success of intensive experiments carried on for weeks past.

The event commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the day Alexander Graham Bell procured the patent for his first telephone. The coincidence of the dates, however, was accidental. The engineers who arranged the transatlantic experiment had overlooked the significance of March 7 in the history of the telephone, until after their program was arranged.

Voices Heard Clearly
The voices, hurled over 3500 miles of land and sea by wire and radio, could have been no more clear had they come from the next street. Although the event was momentous, the conversation was matter-of-fact. The talkers chatted of current news and discussed the weather and other things.

A reporter for Reuters's telegraph agency, the British News Bureau, gave a reporter for the Associated Press an interview with Alan B. Houghton, Ambassador, who had sailed shortly before from Southampton. It was the first foreign news dispatch ever transmitted in that way. In the interview Mr. Houghton denied rumors that he was returning to take the place of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.

Voices from the two countries took different routes from London, they were carried 70 miles by wire to the new radio station at Rugby, then thrown 2900 miles across the Atlantic to the receiving station at Houlton, Me. Thence they came by wire 600 miles to the American Telephone & Telegraph offices in Walker Street.

Room for Improvement
The replies went from that office by wire 70 miles to the Radio Corporation of America radio station at Rocky Point, L. I., across the ocean 3300 miles to Wroughton, England, and were caught there and sent by wire to the British Post Office.

Radio transmission from Rugby was at 5770 wavelength. Engineers at both ends of the wires were frank in saying they did not think the success of yesterday's conversation meant the immediate success of transatlantic communication. Much more experimentation would be necessary before it was suitable for commercial use. The high wavelength made reception by ordinary receiving sets impossible. Only one conversation can be conducted on the same lines at present, and the cost would be prohibitive for general use for a time, they said.

Since the new radio station opened

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The Week in ParisReduce My Salary,
Is Pastor's Request

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, March 8.—REVERSING the usual order, the Rev. A. Ray Petty of New York, who has accepted a call to Philadelphia, asks that the salary offered him be reduced. The request, contained in his acceptance of the call to Grace Baptist Temple, was read to the congregation.

As the successor to the late Dr. Russell H. Conwell, Dr. Petty wrote that he did not wish to accept the proffered salary of \$10,000, saying that "as a younger man who has not yet demonstrated his ability," he did not desire the same salary as his predecessor. "I would prefer therefore that my salary the first year be fixed on a basis of \$8000." The Rev. William D. McCurdy, associated pastor, intimated that the congregation would decline to revise its offer downward.

MOVE TO STOP
COURT ENTRY
IS DISMISSEDSupreme Bench Refuses to
Rule Against Adherence
to World Tribunal

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Supreme Court has refused to entertain an attempted legal challenge to American participation in the World Court. An injunction proceeding instituted by Benjamin Catchings, a New York and Washington lawyer, was dismissed. Mr. Catchings protested that adherence to the world tribunal was unconstitutional.

The Pennsylvania law prohibiting the use of shoddy in bedding was declared void and unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

In an opinion by Pierce Butler, associate justice, he held that all danger from the use of shoddy could be eliminated by sterilization, and that to prohibit use of sterilized shoddy was arbitrary and unlawful.

The Pennsylvania law prohibited use of shoddy in making or moving mattresses, pillows, bolsters, comforters, cushions or articles of upholstered furniture.

Twelve other states have laws regulating use of shoddy, but none of these is so sweeping as the Pennsylvania statute. The validity of the law had been successfully assailed in the lower federal courts in Pennsylvania, where it was attacked by the Palmer Brothers Company of Connecticut.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Associate Justice, dissented from the Supreme Court opinion, declaring that if the Pennsylvania Legislature believed the use of shoddy was dangerous, it had the right to prohibit its use.

Louis D. Brandeis and Harlan J. Stone also dissented, but did not file written opinions.

COTTON CONFERENCE
TO BE HELD MARCH 15

By Special Cable

MANCHESTER, Eng., March 8.—The regulation in protest against the short-time and other policies of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, which should have been moved at Saturday's special conference of the United Textile Workers' Association, was withdrawn from the agenda in consequence of an invitation to meet the master cotton spinners at a joint conference on Monday, March 15, to discuss the trade outlook.

The federation's invitation is regarded as most important, as it is the first time during a long period of depression that the employers have, on their own initiative, approached the operatives with a request for a general trade conference.

ENGLISH AVIATOR
FLIES 5260 MILES

By Special Cable

CAIRO, March 8.—Having flown 5260 miles from Cape Town in 9½ days, which would have been 8½, but for the tropical rains of Rhodesia, where 5½ inches fell in four hours—making a rising from the airframe at Ndola impossible and causing a loss of one day—Alan Cobham landed at Helopolis this afternoon. Heat, dust storms and other obstacles rendered more difficult but could not check Cobham's homeward dash. The air-cooled Armstrong-Siddeley engine functioned perfectly throughout the up-journey course of the Nile, which served as the airman's guide. Cobham leaves for Soltan today and crosses the Mediterranean Tuesday.

DAYLIGHT SAVING
DATE AGREED UPON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 8.—There is to be no repetition this year of the dislocation of transatlantic steamer services which occurred in 1925, owing to Great Britain's putting back its clocks for daylight saving upon a date different from that adopted in France and Belgium.

It is today officially announced here that France and Belgium have now decided to line up with Britain in this matter, and that these three countries will thus introduce daylight saving time this year simultaneously on April 18.

NEW CHEMICAL
ELEMENT FOUND
BY AMERICANSFive-Year Tests at University
of Illinois Result in
Notable Discovery

By the Associated Press

URBANA, Ill., March 8.—Discovery of one of the five unknown chemical elements is announced by the University of Illinois, the work of Dr. B. S. Hopkins, professor of inorganic chemistry, assisted by L. F. Yates and J. A. Harris of the chemistry staff.

It was the first time such a discovery ever had been made in the United States.

The new element is known in the chemistry world as No. 61. Eighty-seven of the possible 92 simple substances known on the earth which make up all compounds that exist had been previously isolated and identified. It is the combination of these various elements that makes up matter.

The discovery followed extensive research covering more than five years in the rare earth laboratory of the university. Specially constructed machinery with which the work was carried on was designed and manufactured on the campus.

It was explained that as every known element may be made to produce X-rays which affect a photographic plate in a definite way, it is possible by using this X-ray process to tell exactly what element is being dealt with. Professor Hopkins and his staff prepared rare earth specimens and with their equipment were able to study the isolated compounds of the new element, leading to the definite announcement of the discovery.

The most recently discovered element was hahnium, announced in Copenhagen in 1923. The announcement caused great interest but the element is comparatively little known. The youngest well-known element discovered is helium.

This was first observed as existing in the sun in 1878, and then in 1894 was discovered on the earth. Many elements, such as gold, silver, mercury, iron, copper, lead, and the like, were known to the ancients, but others are more modern in discovery and without exception were first announced in a foreign country.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR
LATIN-AMERICANS
IN COLLEGES URGEDAssociation of Professors Be-
lieve Action Important
to Future Relations

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 8

(AP)—Recommendation that a fellowship for Latin-American students be established in every accredited institution of higher learning in the United States is contained in the report of a committee of the American Association of University Professors in the current issue of the association's Bulletin.

"The future of our relations with the republics of Latin America," says the committee chairman, Prof. S. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union at Washington, "depends upon the extent to which intellectual ties can be established between the northern and southern continents."

Bringing about a better mutual comprehension of national ideals and aspirations.

"American colleges and universities are offering to Europe and Oriental students about 115 fellowships covering approximately all living expenses, while only three or four such fellowships are now available to Latin Americans.

The committee also advocates more extensive exchange of professors in order that the leading thinkers of each country may become "known and appreciated" through the "interchange of persons who at least can read a lecture in the language of their audience."

BUS SERVICE BARRED
ON INTRASTATE TRAFFIC

An injunction was issued today by Judge Brewster in United States District Court restraining the Abbott Motor Coach Company from operating buses in intrastate business between Providence and Brockton. The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company sought the injunction.

The decision does not affect the interstate traffic between the terminal points named.

WHAT
ARE YOU
ORDERING
FOR THE
GARDEN?An article
designed to be
of help to you
in selecting
annuals will
appear
in
Tomorrow's
MONITORGovernor Signs State Budget
Calling for \$47,464,992.30666 Items Passed—Highway Construction
Comes in for Generous Slice

Governor Fuller today signed the annual appropriation bill, based on his budget requirements. Attention is called to the fact that less budget changes were made this year by the Legislature than has occurred for many years.

The budget has 666 separate items. It passed both houses of the Legislature with little debate, after long speeches by chairman of the Committees on Ways and Means. There is one item calling for payment of \$94,625 in the settlement of a claim incurred several years ago by the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission.

Outside of the building program planned by state institutions, which is upon more liberal lines than have

TRIP TO PANAMA
GIVEN STUDENTSTaber Academy Groups to
Combine Ship Training
and Sight-Seeing

A 26-day cruise to Panama as a reward for having maintained high records of efficiency during the fall and winter terms will be extended to six Taber Academy students who will sail for Havana, Port Limon and Cristobal on the United Fruit Company's steamer San Benito from Long Wharf, Friday, March 19.

While on board ship they will receive the training of cadets in the merchant marine, being released from duty at various points in order to visit the sugar and banana plantations. An opportunity to inspect the working of the Panama Canal will be afforded.

The honor students are: Basil F. Austin, Hartford, Conn.; Carlos W. Sanborn, Concord, N. H.; Ernest G. Wiles, Marion, Mass.; Frederic L. Woods Jr., Marblehead, Mass.; and Earle H. Yeaton, Georgetown. W. Huston Lillard, headmaster, will supervise the voyage.

This year another cruise is also awarded to a second group of boys chosen on an efficiency basis. This party will sail from New York on the New York and Porto Rico Line's steamer Lorenzo, Thursday, March 25, for Porto Rico. They will also receive training in the deck department of the merchant service, and will have shore leave during the three days that the Lorenzo is docked in San Juan.

The boys who have been selected to make this trip are: J. Dukhart Chesney Jr., Quebec, P. Q.; Charles S. Mendell Jr., Mattapoisett, Mass.; Richard S. Miner, Providence, R. I.; Robert H. Pratt, Omaha, Neb.; Richard P. Scott, Leonia, N. J.; Waldemar Veazie Jr., Chicago. Roderick Beebe of the Taber staff will supervise.

MEXICO TO ENFORCE
CHURCH PROPERTY LAW

MEXICO CITY, March 8 (Special)—The Mexican Government is going to take over all property which though belonging to the church, is in one way or another not manifested as church property. Church property was nationalized many years ago. The Government will also assume the task of seeing that private charity funds are administered strictly conforming to the conditions of the Mexican laws.

The state Government of Vera Cruz has notified Bishop Papania that the new church laws provide that there can be only one church head of the state, who must reside in the state capital. The governor of the state of Nuevo Leon has not backed the move against the Roman Catholic Church, and reports that he is doing his best to keep peace, with the result that good will between the church and the state is maintained.

Forty-two nuns have just left for the United States, having lost hope of being permitted to continue their labors in Mexico.

**Thousand Different Birds
Observed in Indiana Park**

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 6 (Special Correspondence)—More than 1000 birds, representing 22 species, were listed in a two-day census conducted in Turkey Run State Park by a committee of the Indiana Nature Study Club. In a report of its observations, filed with the state conservation commission, the committee comments on the importance of maintaining the bird feed and shelter stations in the park.

Among the birds listed in the census are: Ducks, quail, hawks, hairy woodpeckers, downy woodpeckers, red-headed woodpeckers, red-bellied woodpeckers, flicker, jay, crow, goldfinch, white-throated sparrow, tree sparrow, junco, song sparrow, Canada warbler, white-breasted nuthatch, tufted titmouse, Carolina chickadee, black-capped chickadee and robin.

HIGH COURT TO RULE
ON DAYLIGHT LAWS

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The validity of state daylight-saving laws will be tested in a case brought by the Massachusetts State Grange and others which the Supreme Court has advanced for hearing on Oct. 4.

prevailed in recent years, the largest increase in appropriations is for the Department of Public Works in matters of highway construction.

The statement from the Governor's office explains that the great increase in motor vehicles demands improved roads and more of them, consequently a larger program is necessary, which is covered by receipts from motor vehicle fees and assessments under the statutes from cities and towns. A comparison is made of the amounts of the budgets for the past six years, as follows:

1926.....\$47,464,992.30
1925.....45,461,092.55
1924.....42,312,881.26
1923.....42,425,092.59
1922.....41,961,615.69
1921.....58,775,780.01

MR. DAVIS WANTS
LAKES-ATLANTIC
CANAL AMERICANWar Secretary's Letter to
Be Basis of Plea for
Army Reversal

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—

Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, considers that from the military standpoint, it is essential that the Great Lakes-Atlantic Seaboard Waterway System "shall be entirely within American territory."

In making public a letter received from Mr. Davis, S. W. Dempsey, chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, said he would present the communication at a hearing before the Rivers and Harbors Board of the Army Engineer Corps, when he will seek reversal of the findings of a special board of army engineers which reported unfavorably on the Great Lakes-Hudson River All-American Ship Canal project. The special board took the position that prospective tariff would not justify the cost of the undertaking.

"In the event of a great war," Mr. Davis wrote, "the transportation of the agricultural products and raw material of the middle west to the Atlantic seaboard and to the thickly populated industrial areas of the eastern and New England states, would impose a great burden on the railroads. The probably resulting congestion could be relieved by the further development of the waterways connecting the Great Lakes with the Hudson River."

"From the military standpoint it is essential that waterways connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic seaboard shall be entirely within American territory. The proposed waterway extending from Lake Erie via Tonawanda—the Erie Canal to Lockport, thence to Olean on Lake Ontario, thence to Oswego, thence to the Hudson via Oswego River and Mohawk River valleys, would be desirable from the national defense standpoint."

In a statement, Mr. Dempsey said that the war secretary's letter "disposes of the fallacy that has prevailed that the All-American route was favored because of an imaginary fear that this country might get into war with Canada or Great Britain."

"It simply is to fortify the United States from the transportation standpoint so that the seaboard congestion which prevailed during the World War may never again happen, either in war or peace, and to give the water the cheapest and best outlet to the sea for its surplus crops."

The letter, Mr. Dempsey maintained, "disposes of the St. Lawrence Waterway question until the All-American Canal is built," and he reiterated his opinion that "the traffic estimates of the survey board which investigated the All-American route are too low, while the costs of maintenance, and possibly construction, are too high."

The engineers estimated the cost of the canal at \$632,000,000 and the prospective tonnage at 15,500,000 tons, and placed the cost of operation at \$30,000,000 a year.

GREEKS DISCUSS
ITALIAN POLICY

By Special Cable

ATHENS, March 8.—The Greek Minister's visit to Rome is forming the main topic of discussion in all circles, including the press. An amelioration of the relations between both countries is welcomed, but certain papers repudiate the assertion in a few Italian papers that Greece is seeking a protector in Italy. General Pangalos's organ, Typos, says that the Italian policy in the Balkans is definite, and that it is the maintenance of the post-war status and the wish that all Balkan states develop within their own boundaries, without occupying any preponderant position.

CONGRESS ST. BRIDGE
BILL WINS FAVOR

The bill giving Boston the authority to borrow \$725,000 outside the debt limit for the Congress Street Bridge was reported favorably today by the Legislative Committee on Public Finance. The bill was introduced by James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston.

CURB ON SHIPPING BOARD'S
POWER URGED BY MR. HOOVERSecretary Says Divided Responsibility Has Defied
President, and Wants Change

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—

Asserting the Shipping Board, with divided responsibility, had defied the President, Mr. Hoover said today that he advocated Government aid "to keep the flag flying on critical routes," until this could be achieved.

"In the way the Shipping Board has grown up it is today in effect wholly responsible to Congress," Mr. Hoover went on. "I do not believe that Congress ever conceived it was undertaking direct responsibility for the administration of the operation of ships."

"The whole board, has, from the necessity of its creation, had equal or independent responsibilities from the nominal administrative head. We have had some seven or eight heads of the organization in its nine years of administrative life. No commercial organization would have survived such changes."

Mr. Hoover was opposed to incorporating the management of the fleet in the Department of Commerce. "We will never have a real or sat-

Boys Save Pennies
to Help Dog Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Butte, Mont., March 8.—RECENTLY the Butte Council inaugurated a campaign to rid the city of the large number of unlicensed dogs. Boys of the Webster School were perturbed over the seizure of dogs with which they had been wont to frolic, and in an effort to save their defenseless four-legged playmates they began to pool their resources.

Small amounts of spending money were gathered into a common fund, augmented by the sale of bottles and scrap iron. When the fund reached the \$5 mark, a delegation made a trip to City Hall. There it was turned into a dog license and one of the unfortunate prisoners was released to them. Up to the present time three of the pets of the Webster School boys have been released from the dog pound.

FRANCE AWAITS
SUCCESSOR TO
ARISTIDE BRIANDChamber's Dismissal of Min-
istry Leaves Urgent Prob-
lems in the Air

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 8.—President Doumergue, returning from Lyons Fair, began this morning his consultations with a view to a speedy solution of the grave problems raised by the inopportune dismissal of the Government by the Chamber, which has thus left hanging in the air the urgent finance bill and the admission of Germany to the League of Nations.

Aristide Briand, who hurried back from the misnamed "little Locarno" is widely proposed as his own successor, but it is gathered that he is reluctant to accept, though France has need of an authoritative representative at Geneva. In any case M. Briand will probably return to Geneva in a few days as Foreign Minister.

It is pointed out that the Government was defeated on a purely financial issue, on which M. Briand does not profess to have special knowledge. Since his personal policy is unquestionably approved, his retention at the Quai d'Orsay, if not as head of the Government, is taken for granted. Perhaps it was unwise for him to support Paul Doumergue, who everybody imagined that the Chamber would dismiss in a few days.

Caillaux's Prospects
Nobody dreamed that with the Geneva train waiting, the Chamber would repudiate the Premier. Most observers in the Chamber left in the early hours of the morning, believing the conclusion of the debate a mere formality. Indeed, many Deputies have since explained that although they opposed the sales tax, they would not have voted against M. Briand had they known that he was a likelihood of his being upset. Yet the signs are that M. Briand, who has for three months maintained his equilibrium with the greatest difficulty, is convinced that the present Chamber is impossible to manage.

There is a strong prospect of Joseph Caillaux being chosen, for it is seen that his methods after all were sounder than they were believed to be at the time. Seven finance ministers have fallen since last year, Etienne Clementel, Anatole de Monzie, M. Caillaux, Paul Painlevé, M. Bonnet, Louis Loucheur and M. Doumergue, and it appears almost impossible to force through the necessary legislation, particularly adequate taxation.

M. Caillaux, in spite of his blunders, had more success than others, and the tide is flowing in his favor. If the chief post were given to a person like M. René Renoult, M. Caillaux would take the financial post. Even before the succession of visitors, led by M. de Selves, president of the Senate, began to flow to the Elysée, President Doumergue

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

SWEDES FIRMLY
OPPOSE COUNCIL
ENLARGEMENTGerman Position on the Eve
of the League Meeting Is
Regarded as StrongTEMPORARY SOLUTION
IS BEING SOUGHTStatesmen Hold Conferences
in Geneva Prior to Meet-
ing of Assembly

By Special Cable

GENEVA, March 8.—The 24 hours before the meeting of the Assembly called to admit Germany was spent in the discussion of the problem of the permanent Council seats and without any solution being reached. The conversations between Sir Austen Chamberlain, Great Britain; Aristide Briand, France, and Count Skrzynski, Poland, began during their journey from Paris to Geneva. Yesterday morning and afternoon were spent in a conference between the British, French, Italian and German delegates; although no decision had been reached, the conversations will be continued.

In the meantime the situation becomes increasingly confused. As Sir Austen Chamberlain stated in a press interview, some solution must be found which will leave no bitterness, and as the Germans are still unwilling in their opposition to the claims of Spain, Poland and Brazil to permanent seats, while the Poles and Spaniards are equally unwilling in their demands for satisfaction of their claims, no solution can at present be foreshadowed.

Efforts, however, are being directed to a temporary solution which will satisfy the demands of honour proper of the powers concerned, while the ultimate solution of the problems will be referred to the assembly in September. The fact that the first two or three days of the assembly meeting will be devoted to formal business, and the admission of Germany will not take place till Wednesday or Thursday, gives a welcome opportunity to explore the possibilities of a compromise.

The German position is very strong, and the British, if not the French, are extremely desirous to avoid any action which might militate against their feelings. In fact, a very definite atmosphere of the Locarno spirit is abroad in Geneva, and even the gravity of Sir Austen Chamberlain's demeanor at the end of the day's proceedings cannot dispel the sentiment that the seriousness of the present situation has been exaggerated during the last few days.

It is admitted, however, that the fall of the French Cabinet to some extent complicates the issue, and that much depends on M. Briand's efforts to form a new Cabinet in Paris. In circles here it is believed that Geneva last night and this morning return in time for the discussions on Wednesday morning. In the meanwhile the Poles, the Spaniards and the Swedes are being consulted. Sweden has reiterated that it will continue to abstain from regarding a change in the constitution of the Council.

British Foreign Office
Optimistic Over Outcome

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 8.—While the British press and the Foreign Office take the line that Aristide Briand's fall is due to the French Chamber's "congenital inability to vote taxes," there is a tendency in League of Nations circles here to believe that his defeat was planned as a last-hour effort to prevent Germany entering the League. In any case it is admitted that whatever was the reason of M. Briand's defeat, its effect is to open the door to all sorts of legal difficulties against an immediate decision on the question of admitting Germany.

For instance, it is already being argued that as France is without a Government, it would be impossible for its representatives to vote in favor of any solution of the questions at issue in Geneva, except one known to be wholly in accord with the French thesis, namely, the admission of Poland, Spain and Brazil to permanent membership of the Council at the same time as Germany.

Though M. Briand himself is a permanent League delegate and therefore able to represent France, even when his country is without a Government (as Paul Hymans did for Belgium recently under similar circumstances), the same does not apply to Paul Loucheur or M. Paul-Boncour, who could plead that they had no mandate from any government.

Hence the importance of M. Briand's presence at Geneva during these critical discussions. The Foreign Office remains optimistic that the statesmen assembled at Geneva will discover an acceptable solution of their numerous difficulties.

Reich Is Not Upset

By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 8.—Aristide Briand's resignation, it is generally felt here, will not unfavorably affect the League of Nations' session. It would have been much worse, it is pointed out, if the French Prime Minister had been forced to resign after the negotiations at Geneva had terminated, whereby a very unstable situation would have been created. The essential fact is emphasized here, is that the French Chamber did not compel M. Briand to resign on account of his foreign policies. M. Briand's prestige is unviolated, it is declared.

The next French Cabinet, it is be-

lieved, will be more to the right than the last, and the Conservatives will be tied, provided the remainder of the League of Nations Council was opened at 3:10 o'clock this afternoon with Viscount Ishii in the chair. The galleries were crowded. Viscount Ishii said the special session, the first in the history of the League, was of the highest significance to the people of the whole world.

Former Portuguese Premier

Is President of Assembly
GENEVA, March 8 (AP)—The special session of the League of Nations Council was opened at 3:10 o'clock this afternoon with Viscount Ishii in the chair. The galleries were crowded. Viscount Ishii said the special session, the first in the history of the League, was of the highest significance to the people of the whole world.

The credentials committee then went into session, while the Assembly suspended for an hour. Dr. Alfonso da Costa, former Premier of Portugal, was elected president of the Assembly by a majority of 35 votes.

Reliable information indicates that, so deeply has the situation affected world conditions, the Vatican intervened unofficially in support of the candidacies of Spain, Brazil and Poland, as catholic countries. Both the Spanish and Brazilian representatives maintained today their demands for permanent Council seats, while Polish agents continued canvassing in behalf of their country.

Austrian Labor's New Attitude

By Special Cable
VIENNA, March 8.—The Labor press here, usually uncompromisingly hostile to the League of Nations, say that Germany's admission as an equal state alters the face of Europe and gives the League of Nations a new character. Labor now feels that the League has become democratic, and this change of attitude of such an important section of Austrian public opinion consolidates this country's support of the League which hitherto has been one-sided, coming only from the government majority parties.

The entire press, not only of Austria but also of Czechoslovakia and Hungary welcomes Germany to the League, although they are as unanimous in regretting Aristide Briand's fall on the eve of the League session, since these states feel they have lost a sympathetic friend. Hungary in particular appreciated his moderate and tactful treatment of the franc forgery episode.

1. How have Verdi and Mozart fared with the Germans?
2. Is Colonel House restrained when he takes up the pen?
3. What can be said of the aristocracy of cricket?
4. In what way is electricity designed to serve the shaver?
5. Does Paris have a mayor?
6. Will an Unknown Musician typify this age?

These Questions Were Answered in

Saturday's MONITOR

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Leader Sees Vote Incentive an Aid to Farm Legislation

Failure of Bills Costly Alike to Candidates and Farmers, Says Mr. Vrooman

The time has come when the United States Government must undertake a definite program of merchandising the country's surplus agricultural products if the American farmer is to continue a well-established and prosperous man in the community.

Such is the view urged by Carl S. Vrooman, a Bloomington, Ill., farmer, who tends several thousand acres of soil, and who was assistant Secretary of Agriculture under President Wilson. Mr. Vrooman in an interview in Boston was emphatic in his opinion that the failure of the senators and representatives to support this policy will be as costly to them politically in the elections this fall as it will be to the farmers economically.

Specifically Mr. Vrooman advocated the passage of the Robinson-Oldfield bill which, now under consideration by the Senate and House agricultural committees, provides two particular measures to facilitate the disposal of the seasonal surplus of farm products. One is the establishment of a government farmers' export corporation to merchandise the surplus goods, and the other is a provision to pay bounties to exporters of surplus crops when the foreign market would force American farmers to sell at a loss. In summary, Mr. Vrooman explained these proposals, the former being a plan which he has sponsored in Congress since 1921 when he put forward the Farmers Relief Bill, as follows:

Makeup of Relief Board

1. The Farmers' Export Corporation to be a commission of five members, three appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, one by the Secretary of the Treasury, and one by the Secretary of Commerce. It is provided that the corporation shall be equipped by the Government with a capital stock of \$200,000,000 to be used essentially as loans to foreign purchasers of surplus American crops.

Mr. Vrooman sees in such an organization an effective solution to the problems which have been pressing the farmers into increasing production year after year. In his opinion this broad-based plan of governmental merchandising, made necessary he thinks because of the geographical disorganization of the agricultural industry, would render its most important service by no longer allowing the depressed price of surplus crops.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting of the State House Women's Club, 10:30.
Meeting of the Republican Club, 45 Beacon Street, 8:30.
Annual Meeting of the Copley Club, 8:30.
Meeting of School Committee of Boston, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.
Members' reunion of the Joseph Webb Lodge, A. F. & M., Masonic Temple, dinner, 8:30.
Automobile Show, Mechanics Building, open until 10:30.
Meeting of Business Women's Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue.
Address by Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, dinner, Men's Club of the Church of the Epiphany, Winchester, 8:45.
Lecture, "Recent Influences and Tendencies in German Education," by Dr. Fritz Kellerman, Harvard, Emerson D. Dr. Frits Kellerman, Harvard, Emerson D. Dr. Frits Kellerman, Harvard, Emerson D.

THEATERS

Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Copley—"Hay Fever," 8:15.
Keith's—"Vaudeville," 2, 8.
Plymouth—"William Hedgie in 'The Judge's Husband,'" 8:15.
Repertory—"Heartbreak House," 8:15.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address by Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, luncheon Advertising Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.
Luncheon of New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association, Locke's Restaurant, Winter Place, 12:30.
Meeting of Junior League of Boston, Copley-Plaza, 2:30.
Meeting of Women's City Club, Garden Institute activities at 6 Byron Street, 10:30 to 2.
Meeting of the New England Water Works Association, Twentieth Century Club, 10:30.

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the surplus usually being about 5 per cent, he says—to dictate the price of the entire market. In the main, Mr. Vrooman feels such loans would enable exporters to sell the surplus products without loss, if not at a reasonable profit.

2. The second provision of the

Robinson-Oldfield bill is, in Mr. Vrooman's view, merely the application, through bounties to farm-product exporters who are forced to sell to the foreign market at a loss—of the protective tariff, which would, he believes, make possible the disposal of surplus crops without financial loss, be borne by the public indirectly as in a protective tariff.

Terms of Bounty System

The terms under which the bounty system is set up are described as follows in the bill:

"Whenever the board of directors of the corporation shall be convinced that the extension of credit to foreign purchasers of American surplus farm crops will not result in disposing of enough of these surpluses to secure for the farmer a fair price for his products, the said board of directors is hereby empowered to declare the existence of an emergency and to establish a schedule of export bounties for wheat, corn, oats, rye, rice, cottonseed, beef cattle and hogs processed or in natural state.

"The said bounties shall be fixed at such amount as will, in the judgment of the board of directors, be sufficient to secure for the farmer a just and reasonable price for his products, but shall in no case exceed the amount of the duties imposed on importation of the same products, respectively.

"The said bounties shall be paid by the Treasurer of the United States, on requisition by the board of directors of the corporation, or by the directors of the corporation, or by the farmers, ranchers, planters or farmers' co-operative association or other association of farmers, ranchers or planters thereafter exporting any of the commodities herein named, until such time as the board of directors shall determine that the emergency no longer exists.

Method of Disbursements

"Until, in the judgment of the board of directors, such farmers, ranchers, or planters, acting separately or in associations, are able effectively to export the exportable surpluses of the farm products enumerated in sections 9 and 10, the

board of directors shall be authorized to make such disbursements as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

"The said bounties shall be paid by the Treasurer of the United States, on requisition by the board of directors of the corporation, or by the directors of the corporation, or by the farmers, ranchers, planters or farmers' co-operative association or other association of farmers, ranchers or planters thereafter exporting any of the commodities herein named, until such time as the board of directors shall determine that the emergency no longer exists.

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UNITY REACHED ON COAL ISSUE

British Commission Report Is Signed and Is Said to Be Unanimous

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 8.—The coal commission's report has now been signed and is understood to be unanimous. It is to form a basis for renewed negotiations for a settlement of the working conditions in this depressed British industry. It is stated in informed circles that it points out a middle course, along which the Government will now endeavor to lead the coal owners and miners. This is taken to involve a continuation of the present state subsidy after May 1, when it otherwise ceases.

Frank Hodges, lately secretary of the Miners' Federation, in a speech at Dewsbury anticipated also proposals for reducing the number of colliery companies from 1500 to 300 by internal grouping. The commission's report is now being printed and is to appear on Thursday, on which date the miners' national delegate conference begins its meetings here to discuss it.

The coal commission was brought into being owing to a statement by the coal operators in the summer of 1925 that trade was so bad that they would either have to close down the mines or reduce the wages of the 1,000,000 miners engaged in the industry. To this, the miners replied with the threat of general strike, and in this view they were supported by 800,000 railway and transport workers. Faced with a tie-up of the business and supplies of the whole Nation, the Government received the consent of Parliament to subsidize the industry and keep wages at their previous level. The subvention was to continue until May 1, and by this date the British taxpayer will have paid over £20,000,000.

The case for the miners was epitomized by J. Robert Clynes, leader of the House of Commons in the Labor Government, when he said: "Employers must be hardened to their own now secure and comfortable conditions, who can understand a suggestion that the solution for the trouble is to be found in the workmen bearing all the burdens of saving the industry by means of longer hours and reduced wages."

The employees' case was that while the miners' equipment was being constantly improved, the output of coal was diminishing, and that the industry was working at a loss. Consequently there were no profits to utilize, and that the main sacrifice, whether in the direction of reduced wages or longer working hours, must be made by the men.

ANNUAL MEETINGS HELD IN MANY TOWNS

Many towns in Massachusetts are holding their annual town meetings today and in several of them matters of an especial nature are being considered. Aside from acting upon appropriations for the various departments, Wellesley will act on the request of the selectmen for authority to oppose further exemption of Wellesley College from taxation. Hingham, Braintree and Bedford are considering the erection of new school buildings, in addition to the transaction of business of a routine nature. In Lexington the finance committee has cut down appropriations which, if sustained by the town, will result in a decrease of \$1 in the tax rate. Action is to act on adoption of a new set of by-laws. Maynard, Hallowell, Weymouth and Andover also are transacting their annual business, the last named to act on the question of accepting the streets in Shawheen Village and passing an appropriation of \$23,000 to reimburse the American Woolen Company for water mains which it constructed.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN TO HEAR EDUCATORS

Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College and president of the International Federation of University Women, will be guest of honor at a luncheon to be given by the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on March 20. Dean Gildersleeve will speak of the work of the international federation and Miss Helen Darbishire of Somerville College, Oxford University, visiting professor at Wellesley College.

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HUMAN VOICE SPANS ATLANTIC

(Continued from Page 1)
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WELLESLEY GIRLS STUDY CURRICULA

Student Committee to Assist Academic Council

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 8 (Special).—In response to a petition signed by 118 students of all classes, and presented before the Senate of Wellesley College two weeks ago, a student committee has been delegated for the purpose of considering all matters of curriculum, in co-operation with the academic council's committee on instruction.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB LISTS SPEAKERS

Following a luncheon in their honor today at the Women's City Club, Judge Frederick P. Cabot and Dr. Augusta F. Bronner described the work of the Judge Baker Foundation, of which they are respectively president and assistant director. The foundation, established nine years ago, co-operates with agencies dealing with young people and with families.

The first of the lectures in the Garden Institute will be given on Tuesday at 6 Byron Street at 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Miss L. L. Hetzer, a graduate of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture and a teacher of horticulture there for over 20 years, will discuss "Location, Soils, Seeds, Fertilizers, and Tools." In the morning, at the afternoon session Miss Elizabeth G. Pattee, a teacher of landscape architecture and architectural design at the school, will speak about "General Design."

At a library talk in the clubhouse, Tuesday evening, Warren Storey Smith will speak on "Modern Music," with special emphasis on Russian modern music. Mr. Smith is musical editor of the Boston Post, a member of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, and lecturer on music for the State Board of Education. He will illustrate his talk with piano selections. The Forum meeting on Friday, at 7:45 p. m. in Steiner Hall, will be addressed by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, who will speak on "Crime Waves and Remedies," and by Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction in Massachusetts, who will discuss the problem more especially as it affects Massachusetts.

SPRUCE PARTRIDGE ARE DISAPPEARING

WATERVILLE, Me., March 8 (Special).—One of the birds formerly common in Maine, the spruce partridge, is reported as disappearing from the sections where once they were plentiful. Few Maine folk, with the exception of timber cruisers, fire and game wardens and a few hunters who go far back into the northern wilderness, are familiar with these birds. The spruce partridge closely resembles the ruffed grouse as to shape of body, but the markings are much darker, and the male bird has a scarlet crescent over each eye, while the tail bands are reddish brown, and the under markings a much more distinct black and white.

The frequent dense spruce growths, eat buds of the spruce and because of what foresters describe as "absolutely dumb characteristics," they prove easy prey for weasels, mink, foxes, hawks and owls.

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HUMAN VOICE SPANS ATLANTIC

(Continued from Page 1)

at Rugby a few weeks ago, experimentation has been intensive by engineers for the American Telephone, Radio Corporation and British Post Office.

Their most pronounced achievement was the two-way conversation conducted yesterday. One-way conversations have been possible for some time. As far back as 1915 radio operators at the United States Navy Station at Arlington, Va., were heard on the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

It was a fitting celebration of the fifth anniversary of the issuance of Alexander Graham Bell of the basic patents on the telephone. Three thousand miles were eliminated by the radio-telephones, the conversations being heard distinctly and with as much ease as a telephone talk within the city of London.

Through a linking-up of the land line between Rugby and London, the radio-casting station at Rugby was able to relay portions of the outgoing conversation while a similar arrangement was made between London and Wroughton whereby the eastbound conversation was picked up and relayed on a different wavelength in such a manner that no manipulation of switches was necessary.

Consequently the flow of conversation was uninterrupted and audible to a large group of listeners at the general post office as well as to countless private radio users.

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Uxbridge Sale Fails to Start New 'Village Smithy' Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

Cambridge Claims Seem So Well Settled That Clatter
Over Old Taft Shop, Purchased by Henry Ford,
Gets Little or No Recognition

JOSEPH WEBB LODGE TURNS HALF CENTURY

Week's Celebration to Close With Children's Party

Joseph Webb Lodge, A. F. & A. M., is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its organization, and to-night a members' reunion is to be held in the Boston Masonic Temple.

"Under a Spreading Chestnut Tree"



Blacksmith Shop at Uxbridge, Mass., Recently Bought by Henry Ford

At 8 A. dinner will precede the evening exercises starting at 6:30. Alvah W. Lydstrom, Worshipful Master of the lodge, will preside.

At the Old South Church yesterday afternoon, members of the lodge, as well as Masons from many other lodges, attended the first formal exercises in connection with the semi-centennial. The Rev. Dr. Warren P. Landers, chaplain, who is pastor of the East Milton Congregational Church, officiated. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, president of Howard University and pastor-elect of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The ladies' night entertainment is to be held at the Hotel Somerset on Wednesday, Frank L. Simpson, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston and Past Master of Abertford Lodge, will be speakers. The week's exercises will close on Saturday afternoon with a children's party and entertainment in the Masonic Temple.

ELECTRICITY IN RURAL AREAS IS ENCOURAGED

PORTLAND, Me., March 8 (Special).—The Maine members of the New England Council have approved the outline of a plan which agricultural leaders have devised with a view to encouraging extension of electric light and power lines in the rural communities.

The cost of equipment, added to the expense of upkeep and the taxes imposed, makes such extensions in sparsely settled communities almost prohibitive. The proposed plan is to petition the next Legislature to authorize exemption of taxes on electric extensions in rural sections, and to permit electric companies to sell certificates of small denominations, bearing 4 to 5 per cent interest, to be issued to cover the cost of such extensions.

HYMNS
on New VICTOR RECORD by
FLORA MCGILL KEEFER
No. 1 (In Heavenly Love Abiding) 75c
No. 2 (Sweetest Christmas Morn)
Words by Mary Baker Eddy.

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Make an Appointment with Your Favorite Operator for
Shampoo for a dry scalp
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Manicure Marcel Permanent Wave
The Smartest Bob
—and all the other little personal services that the well-groomed woman considers essential.

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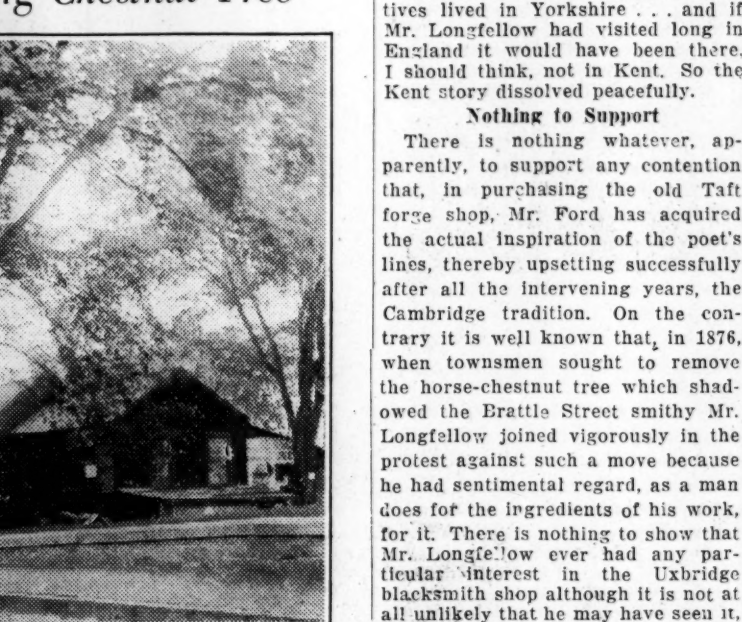
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—and all the other little personal services that the well-groomed woman considers essential.

a stronghold of the poet Longfellow and his companions of the day, can fail to recognize that the poem is not only redolent of New England, but of Cambridge. Possession of the inn has inspired Mr. Ford also to achieve a mass of authentic New England memorabilia, and no fact in New England history is better supported than that the inspiration of "The Village Blacksmith" was had by the poet from the forge which flamed for so long under the mighty hands of the blacksmith who worked patiently near the center of the village in Cambridge, Mass.

What They are saying.

DR. C. E. MCCARTNEY: "We might better have more of the fourth R—righteousness—in our schools and less nationalistic patriotism about how 'we liked the British.'"

A. E. WINSHIP: "In the primary years the child learns to read; in the elementary years he reads to learn."

EVANGELINE BOOTH: "The prohibition law will stand just as the church has stood and will stand."

FLORENCE LASKER: "There is need for a solution to the half-splitting interpretations of our immigration laws."

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK: "Religion will increasingly recognize that submission to the Divine will is shown far more in the overcoming of disease than in the acceptance of it."

HENRY C. TAYLOR: "When farmers insist upon a higher living standard as a condition without which they cannot continue to farm, living standards will become a factor in obtaining for farmers a just share of the national income."

PROF. JAMES F. NORRIS: "The need for food will never become an acute problem so long as we have chemists."

TEACHERS' CLUB TO MEET
Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron, a new member of the Boston School Committee, and Miss Julia E. Sullivan of Boston, president of the department of classroom teachers of the National Education Association, will be guests of honor of the Boston Teachers' Club at a dinner at the Twentieth Century Club next Wednesday. Following the dinner Dennis A. McCarthy will read from his own writings, some still in manuscript form.

EDW. L. KNEESSI

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Home Sewing Week (March 8 to 14)**
In Our Silk, Wash Fabrics, Trimmings
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Kleinert's Rubber Goods, advertised in The Christian Science
Monitor; shown in our Notions Department.

LANSBURGH & BRO.
7th to 8th to E, Washington, D. C.

FRANCE AWAITS A NEW PREMIER

(Continued from Page 1)

had talked with Edouard Herriot and M. René Renoult in the train which brought them back to Paris. The Left would like M. Herriot again to try his hand, but with the Left bloc shattered M. Herriot prefers to retain the presidency of the Chamber. Could, however, a surprising combination be effected he would change his mind.

It is seriously proposed, having regard to the financial situation, that Edouard Herriot and Raymond Poincaré should together form a cabinet. M. Poincaré always claims to belong to the Left, but certainly he could control the Right. The partnership would be a bold move, but thoroughly justified by the desperate incapacity of the Chamber.

Other speculations mention Raoul Péret and Anatole de Monzie, and other ephemeral ministries. It is realized that, difficult as the formation of a permanent government is with a recalcitrant Chamber always ready to give a negative but not a positive vote, rapid denouement is essential. The affairs of the world are held up while France undergoes its periodic, but untimely, crisis. Whatever happens now it is felt that dissolution of the Chamber must soon come. Only once during the lifetime of the Third Republic has the Chamber been exercised, but it is impossible to allow the present body to exhibit its importance for another two years.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion are severe in their comments, and the public is undoubtedly anti-parliamentary in its sentiments. It is openly said that France is drifting toward bankruptcy, owing to parliamentary incompetence. The state is living not on its regular budgetary resources, but on monthly provisional credits, and the Treasury will shortly have to effect a heavy reimbursement of bonds.

MORGAN MEMORIAL TRIBUTE

Honor to the Rev. Henry Morgan, founder of the Morgan Memorial, known for its many accomplishments in social welfare work, was paid at the Church of All Nations yesterday. It was the one hundred and first anniversary of the Rev. Mr. Morgan and the tenth of the founding of the Morgan Memorial Good Will Industries.

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Women's Part in Car Choice Leads to Emphasis on Style

Individuality and Smartness in Design Are Conspicuous at Boston's Notable Show

Style is the keynote of the Boston Automobile Show at Mechanics Building. From the universal Ford to the aristocratic Rolls Royce, showing at the salon away from the common crowd, each little detail of construction has been built into a design which aims toward individuality. The sales appeal has been made directly to the women of the household, and it is safe to say that the volume of cars will be sold either directly or indirectly through feminine influence.

The first impression one gets of the Ford exhibit is the smartness of the body, which was designed by Fisher especially for this chassis. Instead of the squat models used in other years when speedy lines were sacrificed for utility, the streamline effect makes the car seem several price classes higher than is actually the case. The bodies are longer and lower, the fenders are swept over the wheels, while the paint job, the closed models are quite pleasing. The standard color is olive green, but the blues and grays convert the sedan into a neat little town car, which can hold its own in any company.

A Pretentious Display
Each year the Buick display is more pretentious. Fourteen models attract the attention of the folks who go to this show to select their car immediately. They have a wide range from which to choose, with corresponding prices. It is well to note that away back in 1903, when the first Buick automobile was built, the valve-in-head type engine was used. Through the years up to the present this has been retained, so that today, with the necessary improvements incorporated, the idea is still the same. This type engine has proved its value on the American race tracks under the most severe tests possible. The best recommendation the Buick can get is from a Buick owner.

The Hupmobile is showing models with lengthened wheel bases, roomier bodies, and distinctive lines, which place it almost in the de luxe class. The interior is finished in soft gray upholstery, with deep comfortable cushions both front and rear, and rich walnut trimmings everywhere. The engine is a straight eight, which fits into the Hupmobile scheme of construction most acceptably. For those who want a six, there are shown models which are extremely flexible and powerful.

In Keeping With Tradition
One of the favored models this year is the Studebaker. This motor leader is an outgrowth of the famous old coach and carriage works which have back through the centuries had a reputation for quality of workmanship second to none. Automobile manufacture was a natural consequence. Today the situation is in keeping with the traditions of this house. Only Ford and Studebaker can offer a One-Plant-Unit-Built car. By that is meant that every part, body, wheels, engine and chassis, are built in the Studebaker factories.

This is directly opposite to the idea in common practice of assembled cars, each part of which is made by individual manufacturers, and put together under one roof. The Studebaker service stations are also under the direction of the parent factory, which means an elimination of worry on the part of the car owner, should a replacement be necessary. Their exhibit at the show seems to catch the popular fancy. The most outstanding characteristic of the Reo personnel at the show is the fact that here one finds a perfectly satisfied group of salesmen, all of whom seem to have thorough confidence in the cars exhibited. Most of these men have been with the company for years, and through constant association with these cars know them much more intimately than would be the case ordinarily where the years bring changes from one car to another.

New Safety Control
The Reo is a class car in every particular but the price. One can buy a roadster for a little better than \$1200 or can pay around \$3000 for more luxurious settings are required. The new safety control makes this car respond to the lightest touch, and appeals especially to women drivers on this account, together with the beauty of the body designs.

Three lines of sixes and a line of four cylinders are being shown by Willys-Overland, obtainable in more than a dozen different body styles. Specially interesting is the new Willys-Knight Six designed as a companion car for the Willys-Knight Great Six. With a cylinder bore under three inches, the new car develops 53 horse power. The chassis wheelbase is 113 1/2 inches.

Cadillac is making a feature of four new models at the show, each one of which is built low, with smooth easy lines. They are custom designed for quantity production, and can take their place in any company. The most noticeable change in this custom line is the use of the slanting windshield, which is a triangular glass between the side of the windshield and the front post. With this change the instrument board is moved forward 3 1/2 inches toward the dash making the front compartment more spacious. The front roof line is brought down to fit snugly against the new visor, which is more shallow than in previous cars.

Custom-Made Sport Coupé
The feature of the Franklin line showing both in Mechanics Building and at the Salon in the Copley-Plaza is a custom-made sport coupé, said to be the lowest closed car ever made. This racy looking model measures only 64 inches from the roof to the ground. It was designed by DeCausse, and embodies many continental characteristics, which

have been in practice across the water for some time.

Four standard and five de luxe types make up the 1926 line of Oldsmobile cars. All the closed bodies are Fisher designed. The new coupé is finished in Dagestan blue, with a white stripe following a bead molding that runs along both sides of the body from radiator to the back of rear deck. The top has black leather covering the metal and has hand-laid bows.

The upper part is high and symmetrical, giving the upper structure a low racy appearance and providing an exceptionally large luggage compartment. The entire top is hinged, forming an opening into this compartment sufficiently large to accommodate a trunk. A smaller door at the side also gives access to the baggage space. The coloring of all the models is most pleasing and harmonious.

Horsepower Increased
The new Peerless eight-cylinder model shows an increased wheelbase from 128 to 133 1/2 inches, horsepower going from 70 to 80, while the name has been strengthened considerably to meet the heavier demands made upon it. Disk wheels are standard equipment, with wood optional.

Durant Motors are showing a new Six model, which is distinctive in the low price field. Prominent among its features are the 40-horsepower Continental motor, the spring base of over 150 inches, and the low, graceful body lines. A five-passenger coach, a coupé and a roadster make up the line.

The Jordan line includes a new victoria model on a light eight chassis, which makes its appeal especially to women. The body is bolted to hold comfortably with two doors, one on each side. The coloring is a special shade of cactus gray, with upholstery to match.

For the first time in Boston, the Ajax is shown here outside the showroom. This is a two-body style on exhibit, a five-passenger sedan and a touring model. The sedan is upholstered in the new duotone velour, of a rich taupe shade, patterned with a thin black striping.

Hammered Silver Finish
The six-cylinder models of the Willys Six line have aluminum bodies mounted on standard 127-inch chassis. The upholstery is fine broadcloth, fashioned over deep, luxurious cushions. The hardware on all closed models is hammered silver finished. On the touring model, the interior instrument board is made from engine turned aluminum, while on the other models it is walnut inlaid with pewter.

Jewett is showing a new sedan called the New-Day Jewett, finished in two tones of lacquer, with a double door molding. Both front and rear seats are set low. The control levers are placed well out forward giving plenty of leg room in the front compartment.

Upholstering in Spanish leather makes the Pierce-Arrow look like a roomy seat, hung low for comfort in the Cleveland sport touring and touring de luxe models. Five passengers can be seated comfortably in either design.

Adjustable Front Seats
Features in the Kissel line are the adjustable front seats in both the six and eight broughams. By simply releasing the lock, the front seats can be made to run backward or forward on a track, affording easy entrance and egress to and from the rear seats. All the models are very stylish in appearance, being low, with that long racy appearance, so insisted upon by custom body makers.

Oakland is stressing the harmonic balance which reduces road shocks and eliminates vibration to a great extent. All the bodies, seven in all, are by Fisher. The new addition to the General Motors line is the Pontiac Six, which seems to be popular in the lower-price class.

Among the attractive sport models are the Pierce-Arrow light six-cylinder runabout and the four-passenger touring car. The runabout has a concealed rumble chauffeur seat providing accommodation for two passengers.

The Gardner sedan model seems much lower and longer than usual owing to the lowered drip molding, the reduced depth of the windows, the rounding of the windows at the corners, and a lengthening of the body.

Lines Are Distinctive
The Auburn body lines are distinctly individual. Instead of following along conventional streamlines, the molding runs up on the radiator so as to almost form a V in the front. The maximum road visibility on the center so as to form a sunflower effect. Tires are balloon. Fours sixes and eights, give every one a chance to buy one of these models if they so desire.

Hudson and Essex cars are making a feature of their steel bodies, which also is the outstanding characteristic of the Dodge line, which seems to improve with age. The Packard is just as smooth in appearance as ever, having a certain dignity which goes with class. The lines on these models are in keeping with the style note of the season, being exceptionally speedy and smart.

Among the Speedy Models
The Stutz models are just as speedy as ever. Ever since the beginning of the industry almost, these cars have been the last word in power and speed. They have placed themselves in a class where nothing can disturb them. On the road they take the dust from no other cars, and so appeal to that class of folks who are at home in just such a vehicle.

McFarlan is showing a new twin valve Six Sedan with wheel base of 136 inches, with a big, powerful engine in keeping with the custom design of the whole car. It fairly breathes dignity and solidness, with

a price high enough to put it in an exclusive class beyond reach of the ordinary buyer.

Taken altogether the show this year is an appeal through the type, body and other refinements to the buyer who cares just as much for looks as he or she does for reliability. Performance is taken as a matter of course this year, and few purchasers question whether the car will stand up under any weather conditions. Driving 12 months in the year gives a confidence in American automobiles which cannot be denied.

HUPMOBILE EIGHT WINS WIDE FAVOR

O. C. Hutchinson Tells of Car's Performances

Motorcars in general have been so developed in recent years that they make will give average owner. For this reason, manufacturers are devoting their energies to the production of exceptional cars with exceptional abilities. The Hupmobile Eight, in the opinion of O. C. Hutchinson, general sales manager of the Hupmobile Corporation, strikingly illustrates the unusual performance ability that can be built into a car in this day of mechanical ingenuity.

Not the least significant feature of its performance is its record in long-distance driving, and this not by racing drivers or in specially constructed racing models.

A trip that Monte C. Abrams, Los Angeles business man, originally intended as a combination business and pleasure tour through the East, wound up in his setting a mark of 98 hours' running time between Philadelphia and Los Angeles, with the Hupmobile Eight roadster, when he was unexpectedly called home hurriedly. The coast-to-coast record from New York to San Francisco is 102 hours, 45 minutes elapsed time, made last July. Mr. Abrams' distance was longer than that record transcontinental trip.

Between Rochester, N. Y., and Miami, Fla., 1886 miles, James J. Williams, of the former city, averaged 45.6 miles in the hour running time with an Eight touring car, another record. T. W. Campbell and C. W. Emery, piloting the former's Hupmobile Eight sedan, drove from Hartford, Conn., to Windsor, Ont., 866 miles, in 19 hours and 20 minutes elapsed time, averaging 44.7 miles an hour. Shortly before, David W. Lee, 16-year-old son of H. M. Lee of the Motor Wheel Corporation of Lansing, Mich., piloted his father's Hupmobile Eight sedan, drove from Glosterbury, Conn., to New York, an average of 46.6 miles an hour.

"All these marks comfortably exceed the speed of the fastest limited trains between each city, or to the center of population nearest that city," points out Mr. Hutchinson. Hupmobile is manufacturing a full line of sixes, as well, based on the new improved model first announced last September, and in order adequately to display the full line, it has invited to the Motor Show at the Automobile Show between two booths.

All the sixes are out in Exhibition Hall, on the side aisle, near the entrance to the Grand Hall. All the Eights are in Grand Hall.

OLDSMOBILE AMONG MOTORING PIONEERS
Smithsonian Institution Has Company's First "Carriage"

In the Smithsonian Institution at Washington one may see the first Oldsmobile ever built. It was constructed under authorization of the board of directors of the Oldsmobile Company, Inc., the regular meeting of August 21, 1897. Officials of the company are preserving the record of this meeting, which reads in part as follows:

"It was moved by Mr. Stebbins that R. E. Olds be elected manager for the year ending 11 months. It was moved by Mr. Stebbins that the manager be authorized to build one (and here the word 'perfect' had been written and later scratched out) carriage in as nearly perfect manner as possible."

This documentary record, and the model on display in Washington, establish the claim of the Oldsmobile Company of being among the pioneers of the motorcar industry. Thirty years later they will celebrate their thirtieth anniversary as builders of motor vehicles, and there are few rival corporations who have as long a history.

It is still the policy of the company to build their "carriages" in as nearly perfect manner as possible. Two new models have just been added to the line: the de luxe four-passenger roadster and the multi-purpose coupe. These are both built on the standard Oldsmobile horsepower, six-cylinder chassis, with an L-head engine, but many improvements have been incorporated in body design.

Wider seats, greater space for luggage, wider doors, wider windows, maximum road visibility, on the stock models; and improvements in upholstery and extra equipment on the de luxe models are to be seen in the Oldsmobile bay at the Automobile Show in Mechanics Building.

AVIATION LEADER ON LINER
Officials of the local office of the White Star Line announced today that the White Star liner Majestic, due at New York tomorrow from Southampton and Cherbourg, is bringing 125 passengers among them Charles L. Lawrence, president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation and the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, returning from a two months' inspection tour in the interior of the development of American aeronautics. Mr. Lawrence, who is a pioneer in the aviation industry, spoke before the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain and the French Aircraft Builders, on the subject of American aircraft engine development.

COMMITTEE WOMAN NAMED
HARTFORD, Conn., March 8 (AP)—Mrs. Lillian S. Abbot of Norwalk, at present visiting the South, has accepted election by the state committee as Democratic national committee woman from Connecticut in succession to Miss Caroline Ruess-Rees of Greenwich.

PAPER SUCCEEDS THE BLACKBOARD

California Educators Find School Buildings Not Well Planned

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1 (Staff Correspondent)—Many unwise expenditures in school building were found and condemned in a nationwide survey, just completed by Prof. Frank W. Hart and L. H. Peterson, consultants of education, University of California, who found many economies possible.

"In many large cities," according to their report, "and in many small ones, thousands of children, either on short sessions or housed in shacks, bungalows or antiquated, unsanitary and unsafe structures, it was the purpose of these investigations to discover where defensible economies may be practiced in order that the savings thus effected may be expended in increasing the capacity of plants or improving the quality of service to be rendered."

That school building plans do not change in relation to changes in the needs of the community is one of the most serious defects of the present system.

"After exceedingly generous allowances were made in terms of actual use and the variations of the different subjects given consideration, it was calculated that in the planning of the 394 rooms more than \$33,000 might have been saved without in any way interfering with the instructional service of the room."

"This is only one, in fact, one of the smallest items in school planning upon which large savings may be effected and the taxpayer's dollar made to reach proportionally farther in providing safe, sane, sanitary and commodious school buildings," the report concludes.

ROBESON TO SING NEGRO SPIRITUALS

Will Appear for Civic Music Association

Heralding Boston's third annual civic music festival a concert is to be given under the auspices of the Civic Music Association of Boston, Inc., by Paul Robeson, singer-actor at Symphony Hall, on Sunday evening.

Robeson will appear as one of the leading exponents of Negro spirituals and Negro secular songs, many of them entirely new to concert goers. Mr. Robeson will be assisted by Lawrence Brown, composer, at the piano.

Mr. Robeson is a graduate of Rutgers College and Columbia University Law School. In his college days he was selected by Walter Camp as a member of his all-American football team.

In New York he has attracted attention by his acting in Eugene O'Neill's plays.

Mr. Robeson's voice is a deep, rich baritone. His accompanist, Mr. Brown, is a student of the music of his people. A native of Florida, he lived in England during the last four years, where he attracted unusual attention. He appeared before the King and Queen, Princess Victoria, Lady Astor and many other notables, and has given concerts in New York and other cities of the United States.

Percy Lee Atherton is general chairman of the Civic Music Association, Inc., of Boston, and Mrs. William A. Fisher is executive secretary.

Average Curriculum Is a Mess

Smith College President Says

Dr. Neilson Declares Course of Study Is Result of Compromises Which Are Nearly Always Indefensible From Any Point of View

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 8 (Special)—"The average college curriculum is a mess," said Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, speaking to a group of alumni of the difficulties besetting the curriculum revision which Smith now contemplates. "It is the result of compromises, and these compromises are nearly always indefensible logically, educationally, psychologically and every other way."

"I have no objection to compromise, with an L-head engine, but many improvements have been incorporated in body design. Wider seats, greater space for luggage, wider doors, wider windows, maximum road visibility, on the stock models; and improvements in upholstery and extra equipment on the de luxe models are to be seen in the Oldsmobile bay at the Automobile Show in Mechanics Building."

"There is always, however, a certain danger of fallacy in the use of these physical analogies for the consideration of psychological facts. I do not believe that there is the same antithesis between breadth and depth that you have so much and to spread over a given area; you enlarge the area and the sand is thinner. It does not always work like that in education, but we get dominated by that kind of idea and we have no logic under the influence of physical analogies."

"These difficulties are common to American college organization. I think that we have here at Smith as progressive and distinguished a faculty as I know of in any college of our type, but I have frankly said before our own faculty, and before larger groups of teachers, that I believe that one of the fundamental vices of college and university organization in America is what I have called departmentalism."

"At its worst, taking college departments and faculties as I have seen them in various places, departmentalism is a tendency to regard the educational problem rather narrowly, from merely the angle at which one's department interest

places one. We shall always have that tendency. We have departmental organization, and I do not see how we can ever get away from it entirely."

"The people who teach a subject must more or less organize and plan their work in common. We try to correct the various vicious tendencies of such structures is the contention of the educational advisers. As an indication of this tendency they conducted an investigation of the use made of blackboards in the junior and senior high school grades."

The blackboard, once an indispensable teaching device, has now been displaced by cheap paper, the school library and the project method of education. In 400 instructional rooms in California schools, six-tenths of a linear mile of blackboard had been installed. A saving of \$13,000 might have been effected had the planning of these rooms reflected the changes that have taken place in teaching methods, for most of the blackboards were in entire disuse.

"In 226 rooms, or 57 per cent of the total number, fewer than six pupils were at the blackboard at any one time during a five-day period," says the report. "In 70 per cent of the total number of rooms fewer than 11 pupils mark the maximum use during the week. In 84 per cent, fewer than 16, and in 97 per cent, fewer than 21 pupils were at the blackboard at any one time."

"After exceedingly generous allowances were made in terms of actual use and the variations of the different subjects given consideration, it was calculated that in the planning of the 394 rooms more than \$33,000 might have been saved without in any way interfering with the instructional service of the room."

CITY TAX LIMIT BILL DEFERRED

"Next Annual Session" Is Reported on Measure Opposed by Mayor

"Next annual session" was reported by the Legislature's Committee on Municipal Finance today on a bill removing the power of the Legislature to set Boston's tax limit, which had been petitioned by Eben S. Draper, Senator from Hopkinton; Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston, and James M. Curley, formerly Mayor of Boston.

Malcolm E. Nichols, present Mayor, addressed a letter to the committee, in which he favored retention of the power to set the debt limit, and the committee apparently favored his view in presenting a unanimous report that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

An adverse report was presented by the same committee on the bill sponsored by the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, authorizing towns and cities to borrow money to be used for advertising purposes. In its appearance before the committee, representatives of the state chamber explained that their own membership was divided on the proposition, with a slight majority opposing the bill.

SCHOOLSHIP NANTUCKET HAS TWO-YEAR COURSE

Opportunity for Massachusetts youths between the ages of 17 and 20 who have passed the requirements of the elementary schools, to visit many foreign lands each year, is but one of the numerous advantages offered by the Massachusetts Nautical School to those who wish to become deck and engineer officers in the American Merchant Marine.

The school is maintained by the Commonwealth with the co-operation of the United States. The course takes two years and is conducted aboard the U. S. S. Nantucket, an auxiliary barkentine which was formerly the gunboat Ranger of the Spanish War. Biennial entrance examinations are held. Applicants must

MILWAUKEE ESCAPES JEWELRY AUCTIONS

Better Business Bureau Notes Savings to Public

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 8 (Special)—For the first time in the history of the city no jewelry auction was held in Milwaukee during 1925, as a result of the activities of the Chamber of Commerce's Better Business Bureau. This is but one of a string of creditable accomplishments shown in the bureau's annual report, just completed.

"The Better Business Bureau always has looked upon jewelry auctions as one of the greatest merchandising fakes in existence," said Oscar Morris, director, discussing the achievements of his organization for 1925. "The practice of holding such sales in Milwaukee was eliminated largely by an ordinance prohibiting jewelry sales, sponsored by the bureau and passed by the City Council."

"The bureau has been instrumental, too, in putting a stop to the 'endless chain' scheme of selling merchandise," Mr. Morris said. "Hand in hand with these efforts, our bureau has launched campaigns against house-to-house peddlers and canvassers, fraudulent advertising, misleading advertising offers in the public press, coupon sales schemes, furniture swindles, worthless investments and countless other frauds. We believe we have saved business men and others in our city thousands of dollars."

EVACUATION DAY POST GIVEN E. H. WILLEY

Mayor Nichols has approved the appointment of Edward H. Willey, South Boston, as a member of the Evacuation Day Committee, representing the Federal Government, and he will be named to that position by President Coolidge.

The Mayor received a long distance call from Senator William M. Butler in Washington this morning asking if the appointment was agreeable to the Mayor. Mr. Willey is a Republican and lives at 701 Broadway.

Lenox String Quartet
The fifth of the series of concerts by the Lenox String Quartet took place at the lecture hall of the public library last evening. A large audience had congregated to hear the music so generously given Bostonians by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. The splendid quartet, the beneficiaries of an established fact, but the responsive audiences the city has returned to these concerts must be a surprise and a revelation to many.

The general opinion has long existed that the matured alone may respond to chamber music. Yet the prevalence of young people in the audiences at the library is a direct contradiction to such a theory. Give youth this absolute music, a fine performance plus an informal setting, such as the lecture hall provides, and many will come and listen with honest enjoyment. Best of all, listeners will return faithfully. Years of crowded attendance at the library university functions have long offered proof of this fact.

Jacobi's recently heard String Quartet, a work still in manuscript, initiated the concert. The first movement is marked Allegro furioso and agitato. It begins with a rustle and a shower of sound, bearing a strange resemblance to the rush of rain in the wind. Recurrently this pattering motif returns through the biting dissonances of this movement. A strangely, sombre depression haunts the second part, indicated Lento non troppo. It derives its inspiration, according to the program, from an old love song of the Pueblo Indians, sung to a distant lover, sad and relierant. With the third movement, marked ritmico and barbarico, one encounters further and even more effective use of the Indian ritual music. Of stern and unbending vigor in this work, transcending with simplicity the pungent rhythms and savage melodies of this primitive people.

Less novelty attached itself to the

remainder of the program. The delightfully songful Italian Serenade by Hugo Wolf and the familiar charm of Mozart's E flat String Quartet went their way in the finished excellent which residing in the equipment of the Lenox String Quartet.

Harold Samuel
Harold Samuel, pianist, gave a second concert at Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon. As at his earlier recital a fortnight ago, he offered a program consisting entirely of music by Sebastian Bach, music carefully chosen for its intrinsic beauty, and skillfully placed for programmatic effectiveness.

The sparkling clearness of the G minor Toccata made beginning. This Mr. Samuel followed with the Partita in C minor, a work traversing many moods and feelings. The Partita draws to a close with a brilliant Caprice through which pulses that full throated emotion declares of Bach will not allow him, but which his best interpreters seem always able to uncover. From Preludes and Fugues, he spent on dry technical matter for the majority of routine players this skilled pianist was able to extract a warm vitality of utterance. The so-called Second Book yielded him the D major and the G minor, which from the first collection he drew those in F major, G major and E major. Finally, as a toothsome close for the program, Mr. Samuel set forth the famous French Suite in G major, at the present time one of the most popular of Bach's compositions.

To play a Bach program in a public concert is to court a limited audience. Bach enthusiasts, students, teachers, musical connoisseurs—to such alone will a complete array of the composer's music beckon. Yet by evidence, Saturday's audience there exists a larger proving ground than even the most optimistic allowed the venturesome Mr. Samuel. To the pianist's abilities must be attributed the increasing response he is calling forth. Already Mr. Samuel has an established following in England. Now he, like Myra Hess—and both are pupils of Tobias Matthay—would acquire a like popularity here.

Mr. Samuel has much to offer. Of Bach he is an apostle, not for the technical achievements, but because he wrings from the text of this music a living thing. Approached with understanding, Bach is no dry-as-dust pedant, nor a musical mathematician. He uses his formulae of canon and fugue and varying contrapuntal device. But his art transcends all these forms, which are but the grammar of his language. Beyond a doubt, Mr. Samuel has sought and discovered the real Bach, the man who wrote not superimposed complexities, but sheer music. At the hands of such a player one forgets to listen for subjects, for strettis, for imitations, for the technicalities of the composer's era. One hears only the fundamental joyousness, the unshakable belief, the happy good nature inherent in a master who could conduct daily services, teach oddly assorted pupils, write his music almost as a daily task, spend a lifetime in the most provincial of little German towns, and withal write a music which for beauty and aspiration stands unsurpassed at the end of three centuries.

Elizabeth Selden
Elizabeth Selden, dancer, made her first bow to a Boston audience in Repertory Hall last Saturday afternoon. She was assisted by Joyce Bigelow, violinist.

Miss Selden grouped her numbers under four headings: "Dances" (Lyonesse Dances); "Structure" (Structure Music); "Visions and Voices" (from a program of Sacred Dances); "Events" (Dramatic Dances). For music she turned to the classics of Scarlatti; Bach, Handel, Beethoven,

BILL PROVIDES SALARY RISES

\$1000 Increases for House and Senate Heads Win Favor of Committee

Increases in salary from \$3000 to \$4000 a year for the Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and president of the Senate were advocated in a favorable committee report filed today by the Legislature's Committee on Public Service.

The increase was provided for in a bill introduced by Thomas R. Bateman, state Representative, of Winchester, which called for an increase to \$5000 instead of \$4000. The committee amended the bill to halve the proposed increase.

The same committee reported leave to withdraw on the bill of Thomas C. O'Brien, District Attorney of Suffolk County, asking for additional assistants. In his special report filed two weeks ago, Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, attributed many of the criticisms against the administration of law in Suffolk County to the pressure under which assistants in the district attorney's office have to work.

GRAIN CARGO FOR LISBON

What is said to be the first grain ever sent direct from Boston to any Portuguese port, will be loaded aboard the British steamer Adra, at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, for shipment to Lisbon. It was learned today that the cargo, which has been chartered and is due at Boston, March 16 to begin loading 264,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat. It is part of the 15,000 tons of grain contracted for by the Portuguese Government last week.

ARREST COAST GUARD CAPTAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8 (AP)—Capt. Eli Sprague, veteran commander of the New Shoreham-Block Island station of the United States Coast Guard, was arrested today on two secret indictments charging conspiracy. The captain was held in \$11,000 bail by Federal Judge Arthur L. Brown to await trial along with 11 others who have been arrested on charges concerning the unlawful smuggling of liquor ashore.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

Chopin, Brahms and others, including the more modern Scriabin. It is impossible at this time to discuss completely the fine points of the individual dances, yet there are a few salient points which must not be overlooked. First of all, Miss Selden has the knack of composition. Her gestures lead naturally into one another; there is no padding nor "marking time." She is gifted with an imagination plus an intelligent understanding of the music which would symbolize it.

At times there is a tendency to overemphasize the end of a phrase, together with a certain rigidity of posture in the slow movements of the dance, but these are faults which Miss Selden may easily overcome. Her technique and complete dance structure was strikingly exemplified in the second of the three "Bagatelles" by Beethoven and in the "Rondino" by Kreisler (on a theme by Beethoven).

Miss Selden closed her part of the program with the dance of a "Butterfly After the Rain," to the music of a Mazurka by Scriabin; a dance both original and beautiful in treatment and costume.

The violin solos of Miss Bigelow included the Handel "Sonata in A major" and a group of pieces by A. Walter Kramer, Carl Bohm and Granados-Kreisler. These were given with her usual good taste in interpretation.

Miss Beatrice Hatton was the accompanist for Miss Selden, while Miss Marion Goodrich performed a variety of pieces for Miss Bigelow. The audience was of good size and very enthusiastic.

People's Symphony

The People's Symphony Orchestra gave the third concert of the season at the Hollis Street Theatre yesterday afternoon. Stuart Mason conducted and Alvin Schroeder was the soloist. The program: Beethoven—Overture to the opera, "La Dame aux Camélias"; Mozart—Symphony in G Minor; Saint-Saëns—Concerto for Violoncello, Op. 33; Saint-Saëns—"Suite Algérienne."

The orchestra has unquestionably played well this season and it surpassed itself yesterday in the excellent rendering of the Mozart symphony, and in fact of every number. The first movement, played with ease and grace, was far from being merely academic; the orchestra under Mr. Mason's direction was superbly flexible. The second movement, smooth and suave, followed by the graceful minuet and the final allegro—all were given with fineness and accuracy, bringing out to the full the subtleties of the surrounding material. The audience was warmly appreciative of Mr. Mason's fine interpretation.

The overture, in spite of its light character, appears to wear well, perhaps because of a certain piquancy, and the orchestra gave it with gusto. In the "Algérienne" suit Saint-Saëns has, as his wont, used vivid colorings from his musical palette and laid them on with a bold brush. Though the languorous Reverie seems to make this section of the truly suite of less significance than the surrounding material, nevertheless his musical impressions are lovely and Mr. Mason was keen to appreciate his characteristic traits.

Alvin Schroeder, that fine veteran of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, received an ovation as his entrance. The orchestra and audience rose together as he appeared on the stage, and at the conclusion of his playing he was recalled many times, and presented with a big basket of flowers. Mr. Schroeder played the concerto with deep feeling, the sweet tones of his instrument emerging from the background of a splendidly-played accompaniment.

Next week the program will consist of works by Handel, Scriabin (a concerto to be played for the first time in Boston, with Marjorie Church, pianist, as soloist), Ballantine and Debussy.

By REGINALD

This is the third (and must for some time be the last) of the supplementary chapters of "The Deluged Civilization of the Caucasus Isthmus." The first, giving the location of the pillars of the Caucasus and of their subterranean record chambers, appeared, in abstract, in *Nature*, March 1, 1924. The second, disclosing the secret of the "Book of the Dead," and the mysterious routes to and in the Land of Sekhet Aaru were actual routes to and in the Caucasus Isthmus by which the embalmed bodies of the Egyptians were carried to and deposited in certain secret valleys. The third isthmus, was published in full in *The Christian Science Monitor*, March 18, 1924; and in abstract, with valuable additions by Sir Flinders Petrie, in *Ancient Egypt*, December, 1924.

A. FESSENDEN

numbering his questions. For example:

1. Where is the reference giving the Symplegades as blue and at the Feni Kale, and opposite the temple of the Virgin Mary?
2. Where is reference giving Taurus as the mountain of the Ros tribe?

In answer to which the return postal card would give:

1. "The Caucasus," "Iphigenia in Tauris," lines 242; 262; 420; (and others);

2. Bochart p. Josephus Ben Gorion, p. Abercromby, "Trip through Eastern Asia," 25.

It will of course be understood that inquiries made merely from curiosity cannot be answered, only those from workers in the field.

Roots of Proto-Caucasian Language

To avoid possible bias, the roots

The collection and tabulation of all references which it was possible to find in the various literatures concerned. These number now somewhat more than 200,000, and have enabled the Geography of the district to be fairly well filled in though the exact limits of a few elements will be better defined by additional work.

In the meantime, any worker may have the benefit of my own collection of data by simply inclosing a postal card addressed to himself, and

Roots of Proto-Caucasian Language

To avoid possible bias, the roots were first built up from study of the place names, as was done for example by Clay with the Amuraic personal names, and were then verified and extended by comparison with known languages. It was found of course to be agglutinate, and to some extent


One Greek term must be mentioned because it has given rise to much confusion. The word "Nesos" is still translated as meaning "island" but it

Not the least interesting feature of the leaflet is the maps representing the continents of the various ages. A man living in the early Cambrian period would have been able to travel by land to visit his Norwegian relatives and friends. In the late Cam-

The Apšu of the Babylonians. This has been taken as the sea, but as Clay has shown, it means "the end." This is what is meant by saying that

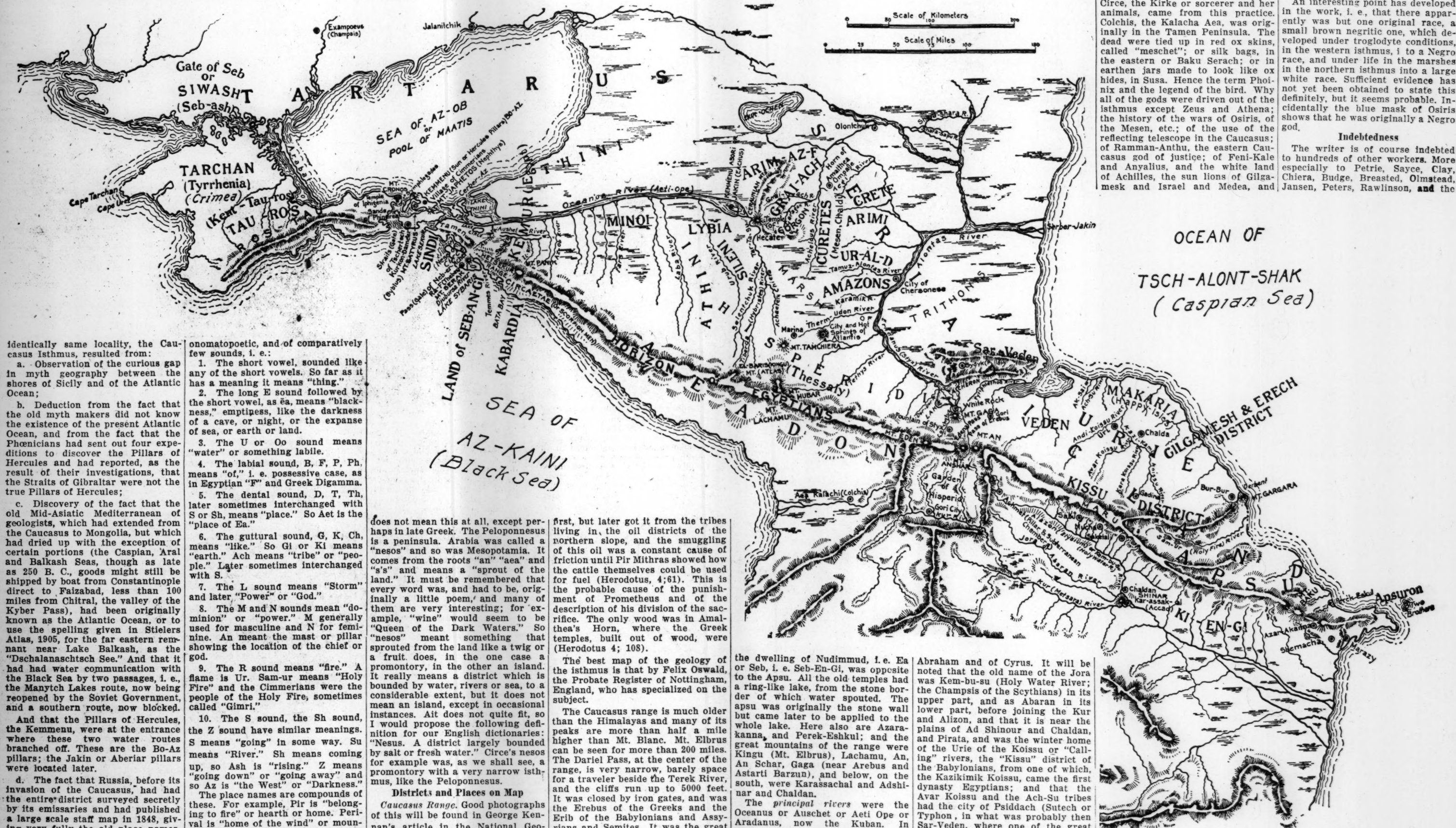
Another famous river was the Kur, whose eastern valley was known (and possibly the whole eastern district) as Metsara, the Metsara of

Oxford University Press

American Branch  35 W. 32d St.
New York

by which the nobles used to fasten on their crests i. e. deer's heads, wolf's heads, etc., by twisting it round them. It is the symbol of the gods of the Sindi or Indri in India today and may have been similar in results and we may expect that for many centuries the Caucasus isthmus will be very intensively studied by archaeologists.

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper
Publishing **SELECTED ADVERTISING**



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In the meantime, any worker may have the benefit of my own collection of data by simply inclosing a postal card addressed to himself, and

On the northside of the range lie the treeless wandering grounds of the Nogai Tatars — illimitable and the Perivlegaten or Pyriphegaton flowed. The fountain of the Styx or Ast-ach-su is higher up, and

of Site of Chicago Through Ages

but these submergencies have been a brief epoch Chicago was a part of

A man living in the early Cambrian period would have been able to travel by land to visit his Norwegian relatives and friends. -In the late Cam-

Jakin or Eachon, as it was known to those who wished to go northwest to the Graikas and Achelous Rivers and to Amthalha's Horn, or through by the Cerberus-Jakin delta mouths, the Shari-sharadon and Shar Shuppi of the Egyptians and Phoenicians, at Ophidion, the mouth of the Limp cover, Caudu, i. e., the old and original Atlantic Sea.

this is proof that the Greeks who built the Greek temples and had the Greek customs and language would not have been late colo-

Prestige and Profit

"Goods advertised in newspapers are superior to non-advertised goods!"

This is the conclusion of a Better Business Bureau that has been checking up newspaper advertising in an Eastern city.

An International Daily Newspaper
Publishing **SELECTED ADVERTISING**

Oxford Bibles
Large Type Edition
A beautiful Bible for the home, with large clear type that is easy to read. Bound in French Morocco leather, limp cover, red worn gold edges and contains 12 beautifully colored maps. Size 9½x6¼x1½ inches. Standard King James version.

Specimen of Type

**17 LORD, thou hast he
sire of the humble: the
pare their heart, thou**

Style No. 02303
Price \$5.00

Also an edition bound in grained cloth, with red edges, otherwise as style No. 02303.

Style No. 02300
Price \$3.25

Sold by Reading Rooms

Oxford University Press

American Branch  35 W. 32d St.
New York

“Goods advertised in newspapers are superior to non-advertised goods!”

This is the conclusion of a Better Business Bureau that has been checking up newspaper advertising in an Eastern city.

Careful comparisons were made of advertised goods and similar lines that were not advertised.

In 95% of the cases, the Better Business Bureau reports, the advertised articles were superior in quality to the non-advertised articles.

Good news for newspaper readers, of course, but most of them know it by experience.

How about the national advertiser who is seeking that elusive thing called “prestige”?

A manufacturer’s brands are in the best company when they are in the advertising columns of the daily newspaper.

And since newspaper advertising sells goods, newspaper advertisers combine prestige with profit.

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper
Publishing SELECTED ADVERTISING

BETTER MARKET IN ITALY SEEN BY TRADE ENVOY

Commercial Attache at
Rome Says Stable Exchange
Will Aid American Exports

New England and American manufacturers and exporters are expected to benefit by a better market in Italy during 1926 than they had in 1925, as exchange has remained stable now for six months or more and should continue so, according to Algoner A. Osborne, assistant commercial attaché at Rome, of the United States Department of Commerce. Mr. Osborne arrived here today for conferences with business interests and will remain here until Wednesday night, when he returns to Washington. He has been stationed in Rome for seven years.

"We should be able to look for a larger and larger number of Italians who will buy our products as time goes on, with the wider diffusion of prosperity in Italy, that must inevitably place the future," he said today, in an interview.

Greater development of industries in Italy, that will make the country a better market for American factory equipment and many other products, also promises to build up a larger competitor for the world's trade in the various lines made in Italy, he pointed out. Business men and manufacturers of some industrial sections of Italy have already expanded together with the purpose of expanding foreign trade and the country looks up as a coming competitor for the United States and other nations in the markets of the world, he continued.

Future of Italy's Export Trade

While the future of Italy's export trade is not unlike the growth of Germany's foreign business in quality, it is not likely to be on the same scale, he said. A limited market within Italy is bound to be reflected in expanding exports when industries are developed. Italy will be a big factor in world trade," he said.

Rayon, the popular artificial silk, which is being made in larger quantities in New England mills right along, has been a big factor in the Italian industrial field. Much of the raw material is imported from Germany but the mills have been highly developed along the most

modern lines and the industry is second to none of its kind in the world, said Mr. Osborne.

He continued: "Rayon production in Italy is expected to increase in 1926. During the last few years, the more conservative Italians thought that each expansion of that industry was unsound and speculative, but even increase in production capacity, even to doubling it, has thus far left it still well behind the growing demand.

"Exports to the United States are a big factor in the present commerce of Italy and larger shipments are anticipated for the future, despite the increasing production in New England and this country.

Specialties Market Attractive

"At the moment, the Italian market is most attractive for specialties, as far as New England manufacturers are concerned. Standardized products are made in Europe, make American products of that type difficult to sell, in many instances. Textile machinery, machine tools, auto accessories, lubricants, and factory equipment, are important items in the trade of the United States, with Italy.

"Last year we did not get our fair share of the export trade, with Italy, due to wide fluctuations of exchange. Even so, Italy's imports of American manufactured goods in 1925 showed an increase over 1924. Just now it is hard to find customers among agricultural classes and city laborers for American goods because their standards of living have not risen appreciably since before the war. Moreover, Italian workmen receive wages not much more than one-fifth those paid in the United States and consequently have little surplus income to spend on comforts and small luxuries that American goods have come to regard as necessities.

"For the time being, the United States must be content to sell largely to the more well-to-do classes of Italy, in the large cities, and, as far as factory equipment is concerned, to the more important Italian producers.

"Wages paid cotton spinners in Italy are about \$6 a week and between \$5 and \$6 a week in the woolen mills. All common labor is on the same relative scale."

POMONA PLANS NEW PARKS

POMONA, Calif., March 1 (Special Correspondence).—Pomona will have two new parks and playgrounds before next summer, according to announcements made here recently by the Civic Parks and Playgrounds Commission who have recommended the purchase of the additional parks and the hiring of a trained worker who will act as director of playgrounds.

Glass Radio Studio Opened by Houghton & Dutton Co.

Dedicated by Special Program Through Station WEEI
—Store Patrons Can Watch Entertainers—Large
Assembly Hall Also Included

Boston's newest radio studio officially went on the air with special radio programs Saturday, when by direct telephone line the new Houghton & Dutton studio was dedicated through WEEI.

Speeches and special vocal and instrumental music were arranged for the formal opening of the studios in the Houghton & Dutton store at Beacon and Tremont streets. The Governor, Mayor and prominent officials of the company, as well as the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, were on the afternoon program.

The studio is located on the sixth floor, Tremont Street front of the Houghton & Dutton building, adjoining their new music departments. There is a special entrance at 1 Beacon Street to be used exclusively by the talent coming and going from the studio.

Walls of Glass

Unlike other local studios, the three sides facing into the main store are of plate glass, so that the visitors to the sixth floor may see exactly what is going on in the studio. Back of the studio is an office for the radio staff, and on the front or store side, with large plate glass windows, is the operating or control room.

Extending long the Tremont Street side of the new music department, the sixth floor is a large assembly hall, with three microphones. This room is so constructed that it may be easily thrown open by heavy drapes into the reception room. Drapes hung in such a way as not to spoil the effect of the assembly hall may be lowered, transforming this room into a regulation studio capable of accommodating a large musical organization. Just outside the studio room is the piano, radio, piano and phonograph department.

Morning Talks

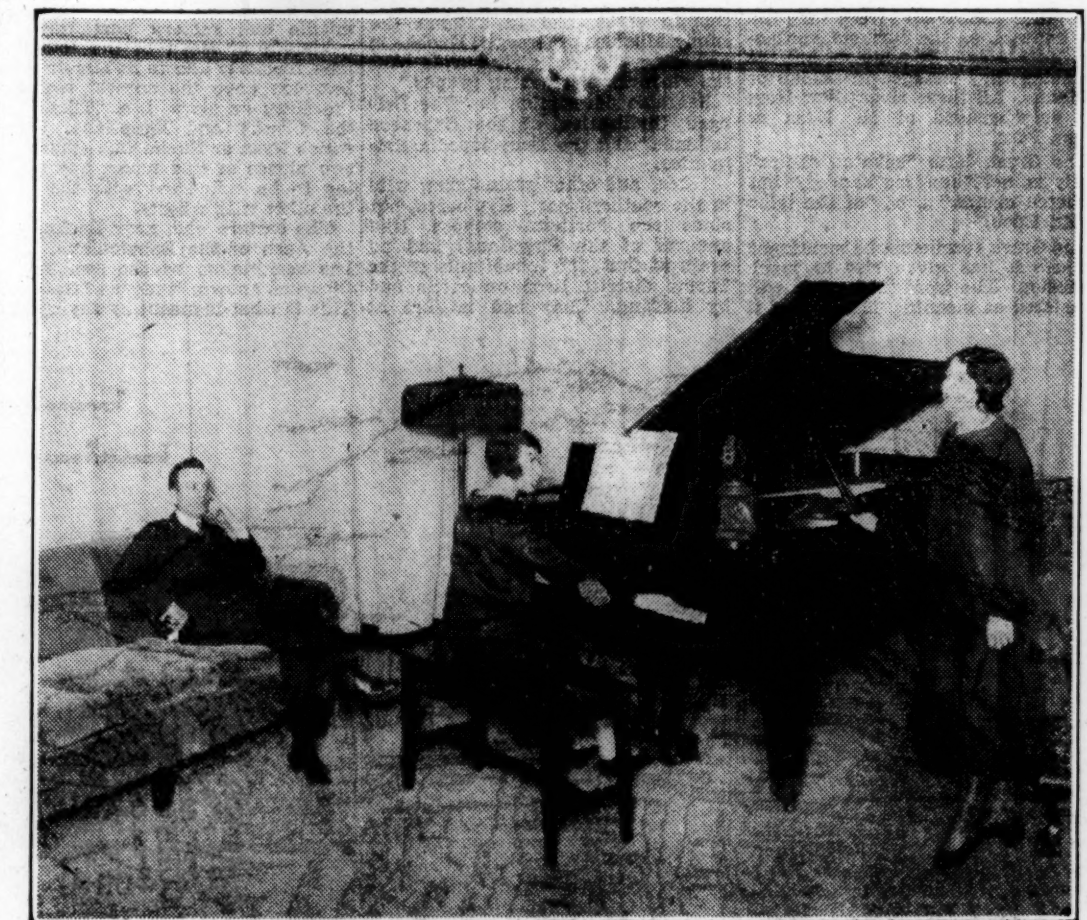
Paul F. Terrill, sales and public relations manager of Houghton & Dutton Company, will be in general charge of radio casting. The morning talks from these studios, of particular interest to housewives and also to shut-ins, will be in charge of Anne Bradford, director of the home service bureau.

WEEI's operating and announcing staff at the Houghton & Dutton studio may be changed from time

to time, but during the opening month the announcer will be Carlton Dickerman, known to the fans as "C. H. D." The control operator will be Ralph Cowie, one of the regular operators at WEEI.

The regular morning programs from this studio will be sent out daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

Radiocasting Starts at Boston's Newest Studio



from 10:15 to 10:45, at a time when housewives have finished their morning duties and just before it is necessary for them to get ready for luncheon.

The afternoon programs coming through WEEI will originate in the new Houghton & Dutton studio, where the public is invited to see and hear the artists. The usual high type of programs will be maintained.

Textbook Library Organized at B. U.

Students Donate Textbooks to
Be Lent Cheaply—Classes
Co-operate

With class organization well under way the Student Council at the Boston University School of Law has adopted an outline for interclass co-operation. The program includes the establishment of a students' loan library, the founding of a students' fund, the formation of law clubs, and the general oversight of student activities. The Student Council has asked that the various classes co-operate with the council so that this program may be successfully carried out.

Under the loan library plan needy students at the School of Law may borrow books at a nominal charge each semester from a library established by the Student Council through the response from members of the student body at the School of Law and members of the alumni of the school.

Various committees organized among the classes have obtained books from members of the classes to be donated to the loan library. Temporarily the council has established its headquarters in the main corridor of the School of Law building.

REDUCED FARES FOR FARMERS

ORONO, Me., March 8 (Special).—Reduced railroad rates are being offered by the four large railway systems operating in the State of Maine for Farmers' Week which is being held at the College of Agriculture, March 30, 31, April 1 and 2. These excursion rates apply from all stations in the State.

Women Have Important Part in Coming Hotel Exposition

Many Additional Features Planned, Including Prizes
for Culinary Art

Unless all signs fail, the summer of 1926 will bring to New England a record number of tourists. For this reason the second annual New England Hotel Men's Exposition, that opens in Mechanics Building on May 17, will be of special importance to hotel men, hotel guests and hotel supply firms.

Arthur L. Race of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, who is chairman of the exhibition committee, states that he expects greater co-operation from hotel men this year than was given last year.

Chester I. Campbell, general manager of the show, has already received sufficient applications for space to insure the exhibition of every article of comfort and luxury that a guest may reasonably expect in any hotel.

While every day of exposition week will be an important one, Wednesday, May 19, will stand out as the first New England hotel woman's day. Women as hotelkeepers have become an established factor in the business. They are recognized and received by their male competitors as energetic, impartial and business-like competitors. On Woman's Day, in May, hotel women will assemble and discuss problems of hotelkeeping from their standpoint. While these problems do not differ materially from those of the men, they have their special features.

Important papers will be read on all subjects pertaining to women's work in the hotel.

The Salon of Culinary Art will be housed in larger and more suitable

HARVARD HONORS NINE TEACHERS

Promotions to Assistant
Professorship Rank Are
Announced

Announcement was made at Harvard University today of the promotion to assistant professorships of nine men who have been members of the teaching staff. Brief accounts of their careers are given.

Arthur Burkhardt, a graduate of the University of Minnesota in 1911, and Adolph L. T. Starck, Johns

Harvard, who will speak under the auspices of the department of English literature, Dr. Oliver Elton, King Alfred professor of English literature at the University of Liverpool, will lecture on "The Poetry of Marlowe in the Eighteenth Century" in Billings Hall at 8 o'clock. Dr. Elton, who this semester is exchange professor at Harvard, is now giving a series of lectures at the Lowell Institute on the literature of the eighteenth century, on which he is an authority, having written such textbooks as the "Survey of English Literature from 1780 to 1830," and "The Augustan Age."

DORCHESTER ZONING LINES PROTESTED

Resident Seeks to Build Store
and Meets Opposition

Strong opposition was voiced at a hearing before the zoning board last week on the petition of Joseph A. Flynn of 940 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, relative to a change of the zoning lines on Adams Street in the vicinity of Westmoreland and Beaumont streets, Dorchester, from a general residence district to a local business section.

Mr. Flynn bought a piece of land in this district about 12 years ago when there was very little building in that locality, and is now desirous of building a store on that lot. He is prevented from doing so, however, by the present location of the zoning lines.

Edward M. Sullivan, attorney for the petitioner, argued that the rapid growth and development of the section in question, due to the convenience of the new Dorchester tunnel and the improved condition of Adams Street, made the presence of a store highly desirable. He stated that there were few if any stores now in that district, and that for the convenience of the local residents such an asset would soon be indispensable.

Representative Casey from Ward 16 was the first to speak in opposition, stressing the fact that that part of Dorchester was strictly a residential district, and that the people were very much opposed to the bringing of any business into that section. The board then called for a vote on the question, and of the possible 50 who were present 42 showed themselves heartily in favor of this view.

Other local residents were then heard, the chief opposing arguments being the consequent depreciation in property values by commercialization of the district, and statements to the effect that other stores had been built there had failed, showing that there was really no local demand for one. The board took the matter under advisement.

Woman Councilor

Two assistant professors of philosophy and tutors in that division have been appointed in Dr. Raphael Demos, who studied at Anatolia in Turkey and came to Harvard as instructor in 1919, and Dr. Ralph H. Eaton, a graduate of the University of California in 1914 who came to Harvard as instructor in 1919.

Theodore F. Plucknett, a graduate of 1920, Lewis R. Miller, who came to Harvard as instructor and tutor in 1921, is to be assistant professor of history.

An Oxford (Eng.) graduate of 1920, Lewis R. Miller, who came to Harvard as instructor and tutor in 1921, is to be assistant professor of history.

Raymond L. Buell who has been a tutor at Harvard since 1922, and instructor since 1923, is appointed assistant professor of government.

An Oxford (Eng.) graduate of 1920, Lewis R. Miller, who came to Harvard as instructor and tutor in 1921, is to be assistant professor of history.

Woman Councilor

Among the extra-theater diversions devised for the community by the Repertory Theater officers is the forthcoming Poetry Matinee to be held in the audience chamber Friday, March 12, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Edward Davidson, Impresario of the English poet, Joseph Auslander, who came first into prominence during his study at Harvard, and Leonora Speyer, happily known in special favor by New England poetry lovers, will read from their new volumes. Robert Hill, a widely noted lecturer on literature at Harvard University, who has made of presiding at such affairs an art, taking on the glamour that gracefully surrounds a few after-dinner speakers, will introduce the poets.

There is place in contemporary life and the interest in American letters for the reading, by poets of the day, from their own works. They lend thus to the arrangement of their words some special charm and worth. They lift into accurate perspective for the poetry student the modernists which have often waited lustily for just such felicitous influence. They give new meaning, in a day when such meaning is being earnestly sought than ever before, to their consequential messages.

The committee in charge of the event is composed of Leighton Rollins, Katherine Lee Bates, Abbie Farwell Brown, F. W. Olin, Bartlett Gamaliel Bradford and Mr. Hillier.

BANK WOMEN HEAR NEW OPPORTUNITIES

Banking Increasingly Attractive, Mrs. Stevens Cites

Emphasizing the increasing opportunity which the business professions hold for women seeking desirable employment, Mrs. Allan P. Stevens of the Maine Savings Bank in Portland and a member of the Portland City Council, addressed the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women at the closing session of their first annual conference at the Hotel Vendome last week.

Mrs. Stevens discussed the larger part which women are playing in industrial and mercantile life, and pointed out the growing need of their participation in banking activities.

In addition to numerous other speakers who discussed various aspects of problems common to savings institutions, Howard Conoley, president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company and formerly head of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, told of the accumulating evidence that New England, as a whole, is enjoying a stable prosperity with reliable signs forecasting its continuance.

Officers elected at the afternoon session were:

Mary E. McLaughlin, East Cambridge Savings Bank, president; Mary R. Cassidy, Washington Institute for Savings, Lowell, vice-president; Jennie M. MacDuffie, Springfield Institute for Savings, secretary-treasurer.

Executive committee: Ruth M. Young, Somerville Savings Bank, chairman of eastern group; Florence P. Feeley, Berkeley County Savings Bank, Pittsfield, chairman of western group; Sara E. Dresser, Everett Savings Bank, member-at-large, eastern group; Marie Dulahan, Palmer Savings Bank, member-at-large, western group.

CHELSEA FISCAL BILLS DEBATED

Appropriations for Bridge
and School Construction
Favored at Hearing

Three bills affecting the municipal financing of the city of Chelsea, filed by Mayor Lawrence F. Quisley, were heard by the Legislature's Committee on Municipal Finance. The committee has postponed the hearing three times, in order that the Mayor might appear in their advocacy, but he was detained in court again today in connection with his trial for dry law violation. The committee reported immediately "next annual session" on a bill providing money for paying a back debt for bridge construction.

John F. Donovan, Representative from Chelsea, and Edward J. Cox, Senator from Boston, were only persons to appear on the bills, and while both favored passage of bills allowing the city to borrow money to pay for bridge and school construction, both opposed a bill authorizing the city to borrow \$500,000 to re-establish ferry service between Chelsea and Boston. Few citizens want such service, the legislators said, because high fares would be necessary, \$500,000 a mere drop in the bucket, and the whole scheme impracticable.

The city needs \$55,000 to pay an old bill of the city of Boston, incurred in reconstruction of the North Chelsea Bridge. The bill has been pending for some time, it was said, and it is a heavy burden mounted considerably. The Legislature was twice passed special bills, allowing borrowing to continue construction of the new Chelsea High School, which expects already have run far above its limit, and it was asked today to grant leave to borrow \$50,000 to pay for furnishings.

Hearing on the bill of J. J. Healy, Representative from Haverhill, that the city of Chelsea should borrow \$200,000 outside the debt limit to build a new junior high school, was postponed until March 15. Mr. Healy explained that at tomorrow night's town meeting it is planned to double the amount in order to erect two high school buildings.

PILGRIMS THANKED BY GOV. BREWSTER

Maine Executive Expresses
Appreciation of Cup

PORTLAND, Me., March 8 (Special).—The committee that had charge of details of the Maine to Florida pilgrimage, last month, has received a letter from Gov. Ralph O. Brewster expressing his appreciation, and that of Mrs. Brewster, for the present and past members of the pilgrimage.

"The amenities of social intercourse have played such a small part in our past," he writes, "that it is probably impossible for anyone else to understand how profoundly the loving cup is appreciated by both Mrs. Brewster and myself. It means much more than a loving gift of some very thoughtful member of the pilgrimage. It is the inspiration of association in a common cause and glimpses possibilities of further service in behalf of our Pine Tree State."

"The results of this pilgrimage were most profitable and enjoyable. The letter concludes with an invitation to the members of the southern party, now organized as the "Maine Pilgrims," to hold their first reunion this spring at the Blaine mansion, home of the Governor's family in Augusta.

REPERTORY OFFERS POETRY MATINEE

Several Authors Will Read
From Their Works

Among the extra-theater diversions devised for the community by the Repertory Theater officers is the forthcoming Poetry Matinee to be held in the audience chamber Friday, March 12, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Edward Davidson, Impresario of the English poet, Joseph Auslander, who came first into prominence during his study at Harvard, and Leonora Speyer, happily known in special favor by New England poetry lovers, will read from their new volumes. Robert Hill, a widely noted lecturer on literature at Harvard University, who has made of presiding at such affairs an art, taking on the glamour that gracefully surrounds a few after-dinner speakers, will introduce the poets.

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The committee in charge of the event is composed of Leighton Rollins, Katherine Lee Bates, Abbie Farwell Brown, F. W. Olin, Bartlett Gamaliel Bradford and Mr. Hillier.

EARLY SEEDING IN ALBERTA

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence).—George Beal, farmer living in the Taber irrigation district, sowed a field of five acres to alfalfa on Feb. 8, thus establishing something of a winter record for early seeding in southern Alberta. Owing to the remarkably on a winter in Alberta the stock has fared especially well. A. J. McLean, who has ranches in the foothill country, stated recently that he has not fed a pound of hay to his 800 head of cattle this winter and that the stock is now in prime condition.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 13

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, MARCH 8

WACX, Boston, Mass. (250 Meters)

5 p. m.—Copley-Plaza. 4:55—

News flashes. 5:00—"The Day in Finance."

5:05—Livestock and meat report. 5:10—

Kiddies Klub. 5:30—"Jimmie" Hooley and his orchestra. 5:45—News flash.

5:50—Talk. 7:30—Talk. 8:—A Trip

Through the Boston Automobile Show. 8:30—

From the new studio. 9:—The Metropolitan

orchestra. 9:25—Metropolitan grand orchestra, direction Joseph Klein; stage presentations and musical accompaniment. 9:45—Continuation of the

studio program. 10—"The Romance of the Associated Press." F. E. Williams,

chief of the Boston bureau, Associated Press. 10:10—Ray. 10:15—The

orchestra. 10:20—Ray. 10:25—The

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Shorthand Experts Can Write Even as Fast as Congress Talks

Getting the Exact Words of Senators and Representatives Often Proves More Than a Mere Pastime—
Veterans Attain Speed of 250 Words a Minute

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8.—"And, Mr. President, I contend that..."

"Mr. President, will the gentleman yield..."

"Mr. President, I deny..."

"Mr. President, will the gentleman then yield..."

And so the jangle grows until perhaps half a score of senators or representatives are on the floor demanding attention or endeavoring to interject a declaration. All the time the practiced observer of proceedings in Congress will see a figure dashing here, there, jotting down notes frantically in a notebook. He is one of the corps, a most exclusive corps, of official congressional reporters. No matter what happens it is up to these men when they are doing their shift to "get it." And they never fail.

Officially they are known as "Reporters of the Debates." There are six men for each House. Each group forms a separate corps headed by a chief. Theodore F. Shuey is dean of the Senate staff. Reuel Small heads the House body. The appointments to the corps are nonpolitical. Even such a patronage advocate as Joseph G. Cannon, formerly Representative from Illinois and for many years Speaker of the House, appointed several Democrats. They were brilliant reporters and that was the only necessary qualification.

Staff of Veterans

The present staff of reporters of both houses is composed of experienced veterans. Mr. Shuey has never lost a day's work in the 58 years of his service in the Senate. Mr. Small was appointed to his post in 1897 and has never been absent from duty. Another House reporter, Daniel B. Lloyd, has only lost four days of work in his 48 years of service. It is a most remarkable record that this corps has. Their chief of service is, "We have no time to be absent."

John D. Cremer, a veteran of the corps, explained this unusual fidelity to duty by declaring: "The work is strenuous enough without adding to it, so we just don't stay away. The absence of one of our number means that the rest have to do his work."

The system of shifts is used by the reporters for "covering" Congress. In the Senate they take notes for 15 minutes at a time. They come on duty according to a fixed rotation that has been in operation for many years. In the House, reporters fill up a certain space in their notebooks, an amount that will cover approximately a page and a half in the Congressional Record. When the House reporter approaches the end of his allotted time, the House reporter who follows him, and he takes a place close at hand to be ready to carry on.

Telling It to a Dictaphone

As each reporter finishes he retires to the reporters' room near the house in which he works, where he reads his notes into a dictaphone. The cylinders of the dictaphone are immediately transcribed by expert high-speed typists and rushed to the Government printing establishment, where the Congressional Record is being printed.

Newspaper reporters may, by ordering in advance, obtain copies of these notes for 5c a page. The speed with which the system operates may be appreciated by the fact that such transcriptions if desired are delivered within half an hour after the words are spoken on the floor.

The reporters take notes at an amazing speed. They are prepared to write at the rate of 250 words a minute. The ordinary commercial stenographer does well when he takes 30 words a minute. This means a corps of 12 men often have to report verbatim the staccato explosions of four, five or even six speakers all talking practically at the same time.

Keeping the Record Straight

Speed and intermingled voices are not the only difficulties the reporters encounter. Many Senators and Representatives speak in low tones. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah and chairman of the important Finance Committee, cannot be heard a few feet away. When there are interruptions, catching his remarks is a grim experience, and yet it must be done and is done.

Members of Congress are also not particularly careful about their technical expressions relating to legislation. Often they will refer to an "amendment" when they mean "amendment to the amendment."

This must be carefully noted in the transcription, and it is up to the reporter to see that the correction is made.

The matter of identifying speakers is also a big problem in the House. In the Senate, with only 96 members who are there for several sessions, it is no trouble for a reporter to quickly familiarize himself with the faces and voices of the Senators. But

In the House, with 435 members and a considerable number of new men each session, it is a real task getting the names of speakers.

"Which Smith Is That?"

The reporter has various methods of obtaining identification information. He will take down the remark without identification, and endeavor later to secure the necessary information. Often a certain remark will identify the speaker. In any event, the name is obtained. The report is always complete.

It was not until Congress had long been a famed institution that reporting of the proceedings became a detailed matter. In 1833 a contract was granted to the Congressional Globe to report the debates of the House. The Congressional Globe recorded proceedings until 1873, when Congress made the reportorial corps members of the staffs of the respective houses. In the very early days of Congress, debates were reported in the third person. Every remark was not recorded verbatim, as is done today.

These experts are paid \$6000 a year. They are employable only for a contingency that has never occurred. The reporters have full privilege of the floor of the house in which they work. Often they will sit next to the speaker in order to catch his remarks. They use fountain pens in making their notes. The note pads used are according to personal tastes. Some use wide sheets and others narrow notebooks.

ROBERT T. BUSHNELL
SEEKS READING POST

Would Succeed Chief Now Out for Attorney-Generalship

Pledging his adherence to the same vigorous law enforcement as he says has prevailed in Middlesex County during the present administration, Robert T. Bushnell, first assistant district attorney, last night announced his candidacy for the position of district attorney. Arthur K. Reading, the present district attorney, has already made known his candidacy for the Attorney-Generalship.

In an announcement which emphasizes the necessity for a militant law enforcement at the present time, Mr. Bushnell says: "This office exists for the protection of the public. It is the last line of defense which the community has erected for its own protection. With that end in view, I pledge myself to carry on, with all the vigor, ability, and energy that I can command, the policies which have made Middlesex County pre-eminent under the present administration."

Mr. Bushnell attained his greatest prominence in the prosecution of the so-called "Brickbottom" cases, when he obtained convictions of nearly all of the 50 defendants charged with violating liquor laws. He has prosecuted several other important cases, and among them obtained the conviction for embezzling by town officials in Natick and Wayland, the first to be carried through successfully in recent years. In this connection, Governor Fuller recently commended Mr. Bushnell's work, and recommended him as a special prosecutor in defalcation cases.

Mr. Bushnell became a second assistant district attorney in 1923, and first assistant a year later. He is a graduate of Phillips-Andover Academy, Harvard College, and Harvard University Law School. Before he entered upon the practice of law, he attained considerable prominence on the stage.

WORLD EDUCATION
NEED IS STRESSED

New England Teachers Hear Dr. A. O. Thomas

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8 (Special).—The Brown University Teachers Association played host on Saturday to the Association of Teachers of Mathematics of New England, the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers and the Barnard Club, an organization of men teachers. There followed meetings of the New England and state groups of teachers.

The principal session of the conference was held in the afternoon.

O'Malley's

SYRACUSE HOTEL SYRACUSE PARIS 3 Rue Bergere

Dey Brothers & Co.

Salina, Jefferson, Warren Streets SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Central New York's
Greater Department Store

P. R. Quinlan
FLORIST

Stores, 430 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y. and Hotel Syracuse

Greenhouses, Onondaga Valley
Flowers Telegraphed Any Place

FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU
PASTEURIZED

CLARIFIED

Milk—Cream—
Buttermilk—
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vention, attended by approximately 300 teachers, was addressed by Augustus O. Thomas, president of the World Federation of National Education Associations, and by Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston University.

Dr. Thomas told the convention that with improved mediums of communication and the family of nations "huddled together as if on a single street," civilization has reached the time when education must be universal. The war, he said, had left the world to find that its only common ground was education. International safety depends on education, he asserted. He instilled Mexico, Russia and China as nations failing to progress because of illiteracy.

Professor Sharp, referring to intelligence tests as "moron machines," decried the attempt to apply mechanical precision to the "hopeless individuality of the human race."

NEW HAMPSHIRE COAL
RESTRICTION IS RAISED

CONCORD, N. H., March 8 (AP).—John W. Storrs, State Fuel Administrator, has announced that restrictions on the delivery of hard coal will be lifted March 20. For the last six months anthracite has been delivered on the basis of not more than three tons to a family, but with the resumption of mining, hard coal has been reaching this state in steadily increasing quantity, the fuel administrator said.

Parthenon So Amazing Perfection
Cannot Be Grasped, Says Dr. Taft

Trowbridge Lecturer at Yale Calls It a Miracle of Skill
and Declares "Our Present-Day Civilization Does Not Speak the Same Language"

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8 (Special).—"The Parthenon is a miracle of skill, so amazing that our age cannot grasp its perfection; our present-day civilization does not speak the same language," declared Lorado Taft in the first of the Trowbridge memorial lectures at Yale University.

Speaking on "Greek Sculpture: Phidias and the Parthenon," Dr. Taft said in part: "In the 5th century B. C. the Greeks had reached a stage of civilization which was the most advanced in the world. Their earliest known efforts are more startlingly vivid than the products of later ages."

The Greeks, on the other hand, show a steady and astonishing progress. In a short 150 years (600 B. C. to 450 B. C.) they evolved from a 'kindergarten' period into an artistic maturity without parallel in the story of man. With unerring good sense they avoided the pitfalls of realism and of symbolism, their sculpture is neither 'taxidermy' nor grotesque monstrosity. While all of their neighbors reveled in the production of incredible chimeras, the Greeks instinctively avoided such cheap allurements, borrowing only the Centaur, which they employed to represent brute force and power of evil."

"The Parthenon is a miracle of skill, so amazing that our age cannot grasp its perfection; our present-day civilization does not speak the same language. The Temple was a distinct clean-cut ideal with the Greeks; something to be worked upon and perfected by successive generations. Three great steps we find in the temple of Athena (480 B. C.); the Zeus temple at Olympia (460 B. C.); and the Parthenon (447-434 B. C.)."

"The famous frieze of the Parthenon was derived in part from a naïf motive on the Cnidian treasury at Delphi; in larger part was suggested local events. This transcript of a heroic ceremonial is a marble fillet of rhythmic splendor, 520 feet long, and completely encircling the perfect structure ever created. The Pan-Athenaic procession was a pageant of unusual simplicity and dignity."

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000 Spring Display—20,-
000 Roses to Compete

Flowers set to music will be the original theme of the \$100,000 Spring Flower Show, March 17 to 21 in Horticultural Hall under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. This feature will be contributed by a specially selected group of Hawaiian musicians playing their native music.

Owners of exclusive greenhouses in Greater Boston are enthusiastic about the prospects of the show because of the great number of rare flowers that are available this year.

Conservatories that have never been heretofore shown to the public will dominate the show and some of the show's exhibitors are members of the society owning a greenhouse has not only placed it at the disposal of the society, but has willingly thrown himself into the work of making the best possible exhibit.

Interest in the show from the standpoint of the visitor will center about the showings of orchids, roses, azaleas, acacias and a mammoth bulb garden and rockery. These displays will easily dominate the show and some of the finest collections of these flowers in the United States, grown here in Massachusetts, will be entered in the competition. Growers

from New York and New Jersey are also expected to send over their entries.

The second day of the show will be devoted to the "Battle of the Roses," when more than 20,000 roses from conservatories all along the Atlantic seaboard will be shown in the competition for the \$1000 grand prize of the show, and the gold medal that accompanies the prize. This rose exhibit will occupy one entire section of the building and will be one of the most beautiful displays ever seen in Boston.

FAST TRAINS REGAIN
MOTORING TRAFFIC

B. & M. Finds Speedy Schedules Win Back Patronage

Indications that a speeding up of train schedules will bring back to the railroad part of its losses in passenger travel in recent years are contained in the results of a four month study just completed by the Boston & Maine Railroad. As a result, traffic and operating officials of the Boston & Maine are now trying to work out further improvements in the time of its passenger trains. It is said in a statement announcing the findings:

The four months' study embraced the through patronage between Portland and Boston, in both directions, on the "Pine Tree Limited" and on other trains on that run which were speeded up last fall. It showed that the sale of tickets between those points increased approximately 9 per cent, while on the entire Boston & Maine system, there were continued losses. The system loss for the same period was approximately 6 per cent.

In the months of November and December, 1925, when the faster schedules between Portland and Boston had had an opportunity to establish themselves with the passenger public, and before the volume of rail travel was strengthened as a result of winter conditions on the highways, travel between those points increased respectively 10 per cent and 12 per cent.

FRESHMAN DEAN NAMED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8 (Special).—Dr. Kenneth O. Mason, assistant professor of English, Brown University, has been appointed dean of freshmen to succeed Dean William Russell Burwell, resigning to go into business in June. Professor Mason, graduate of Brown, specialized in English at Harvard, and taught in the University of Vermont before returning to Brown as a member of the faculty.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cincinnati, O.

Special Correspondence

A BOY was so busy cutting down some tall strong weeds with a scythe he failed to see a sparrow's nest with three tiny birds in it until a strong blow from his scythe had cut nest and birds to the ground. He picked up the fledglings and wondered what to do. Then he remembered watching two robins build a nest under the porte-cochère at the side of the house.

He ran as fast as he could to the nest and found that the robins were away. Then climbing up he slipped the birds in the nest. There were three eggs, but after he deliberated a moment, he took them out and went to a safe distance and watched.

Presently one robin came, and how she did stretch her neck! No robin ever had seemed to have such a long neck as this one when it peered into the nest and saw instead of the eggs, three odd little birds. Presently it flew away. In a few minutes back it came with its mate. They sat on the nest and looked in. And such a clatter! No two robins were ever more struck with wonder and astonishment.

After much fluttering around and stretching their necks they both flew away. In a few minutes they came back with food.

At 7 o'clock in the evening as the boy took his last peep he saw one robin down in the nest with its wings spread over the little sparrows, and the other robin sitting close by. They fed and cared for

these little sparrows for nearly three weeks, when they all flew away.

Glendale, Calif.

Special Correspondence

ABOUT 16 years ago, a widower was obliged to place his twin baby girls in a children's home. The children later were adopted in families.

Recently, the foster parents of one of the children decided it was best to tell her of the adoption. A desire to see her own father caused them to look up the records, which resulted in finding him only a few miles away, married again.

The father desired to do something to show his gratitude for the care of the child. From another source he was told that the price of a certain lot in Hollywood would ease their burdens.

A check for the amount was given, and the property changed hands, but not until a handsome residence was built on it and furnished. It was then given to the daughter as a home for herself and her foster parents. A nice car and a roadster were also placed in the garage.

HUNGARIAN TRADE RETURNS

By Special Cable

VIENNA, March 8.—The foreign trade figures for 1925 just issued by the Minister of Commerce shows that Austria's trade deficit is a third less than in the previous year, this, however, being due mainly to a 20 per cent reduction in imports. Although in value, exports actually decreased 2 per cent, nevertheless in amount they have increased 27 per cent.

The Conservation Commission has joined in the movement and the annual Arbor Day exercises in April will be made to promote interest and action in every public school in the State. County school superintendents are co-operating.

IOWA FURTHERS
TREE PLANTING

Campaign Begun Three Years Ago Shows Practical Results in State

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence).—A state-wide tree-planting campaign, organized three years ago by the Forestry Extension Service of Iowa, now reaches 27 counties. Activities of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs comprehend a movement that embraces tree planting among its membership in every county in the State.

In order to interest farmers in the movement, tree planting for woodlot purposes is being taken to the farms of Iowa through the Forestry Extension Service. The planting of trees of the better varieties of native stock is being featured. A conspicuous demonstration is on land belonging to the Mesquawke Indians on the Tama reservation, where a barren tract has been converted into an attractive grove which not only serves as a wind-break but also prevents erosion.

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Art News and Comment

Inaugural Exhibition at the Art Gallery of Toronto

TORONTO, Ont. Special Correspondence. THE recent additions to the Art Gallery of Toronto consist of a series of rooms forming three sides of a square. The fourth side (which comprises two small rooms and a large one) was the original art gallery. These four sides now enclose a large Sculpture Court, roofed with glass. On the ground floor there are now seven galleries; and, on the floor above, a print room of considerable dimensions.

The interior of the building is simple, dignified and eminently suited to the purpose for which it was intended; but the exterior needs some apology because, virtually, all the outer walls are eventually to become inner walls. At a later date, further additions will be made enclosing the present fabric within its boundaries. This being the case, the expenditure of large sums of money on the ornamentation of walls which within a few years are to be the inner walls of corridors, would have been unwise extravagance. The north side of the building, however, has a tolerably finished appearance inasmuch as the front entrance is there, and the architectural features which appertain to this are ingeniously planned so that they can be shifted on rollers, when needed, to take their place in a new façade.

The large Sculpture Court, dedicated to the memory of Sir Edmund Walker (whose portrait by Wyly Grier, is seen under an archway), is the handsomest feature of the building, and can be viewed through the several stairways of the surrounding corridors.

The west gallery and rotunda are the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fudger, and have been presented in memory of their son, Richard Barry Fudger, whose portrait, an excellent one by Sir William Orpen, hangs in the rotunda.

The policy of the Council of the Gallery is to hold exhibitions of varied character, about once in four or five weeks during eight or ten months of the year. The permanent collection of paintings gradually acquired by the city, or by the art gallery will remain on view during the summer months, and there may be added to this some other exhibit of a temporary kind.

The inaugural show is an imposing one. It includes the permanent bequest from Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cox of pictures of the Barbizon school, a Reynolds, a Gainsborough landscape, and some miscellaneous Dutch and French works. These are situated in the north-east room. Walking southward, the visitor enters a long gallery filled with works by French artists, among which are to be found interesting examples of the now classical landscape of Courbet and of the impressionists of the 60s. The great draftsman, Forain and Daubigny, are represented in the vicinity of works by those storm centers of modernism, Cézanne, Gauguin, and Matisse.

In the next room, the American school is dominant; but in its midst are seen the "Canadian Soldier," by Augustus John, "Myself and Venus," by Sir William Orpen, and a street scene, "St. Raphael," by Sir D. Y. Cameron. George Bellows' "Anne in White," occupies a center from which those strange, expressive eyes gaze at the passer-by.

New York Art Activities

BY RALPH FLINT

THE spectacular Lord Leverhulme sale has finally drawn to a conclusion, netting the comfortable sum of \$1,248,493. Just how far the returns answered expectations is not known, but the report is sent abroad that the executors are well pleased with the results. And so another turnover of Old World art to a New World setting has come to pass, for as near as can be determined only two dozen pieces were bought on English ordering. The concluding session took place Thursday evening at the Anderson Galleries, when the last of the drawings, water colors and prints were brought to the block.

The highest price at this concluding session was paid by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts for a Rembrandt drawing, an "Interior by Lamplight," for \$230. Unquestionably the finest part of the Lord Leverhulme collection was the period English furnishings, and here the keenest bidding and the best prices were realized. The paintings proved to be of decidedly secondary importance, and the total sales for the three sessions devoted to them brought only \$347,190, a low average for 296 canvases, only 91 of which reached a four-figure mark. Governor Fuller's \$31,000 for J. E. Millais' "Call of Herring" was the highest price for any painting, with Goya's "Portrait of Pepe Ilo" coming second at \$25,000, and Gainsborough's "Portrait of a Young Girl" touching third at \$20,000.

Theater Arts Show
Across the town at the new Steinway Building the International Theater Exposition, direct from the Paris International Exposition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Art, is in progress. Sponsored by the leading modernists in and out of the New York theater, these hundreds of designs have come overseas as a

challenge to the taste of the New York has had some taste of what the radicals are attempting, through the recent spectacles of the Moscow Musical Art Studio and such imports as the Swedish Ballet of last season. The earlier Russian ballets and the Chauve-Souris presentations have done good preliminary work in establishing the new modes of stage design in America, while among the local designers for the theater such men as Robert Edmond Jones, Norman Bel Geddes, and Lee Simonson have made important contributions to the new movement. Today, however, the cohorts of modernism in Europe have entered the theater with the most revolutionary ideas, and are knocking out time-honored props and properties by the wholesale.

Constructivism, expressionism, symbolism, abstractionism, and all the other alloys and amalgams of the day are being tried out, often with most interesting and tangible results. Crudities abound, and tonal beauties are often in abeyance. But there is undoubtedly much that is wise and stirring in the new work of the theater, much that has come into the little "peep-show," boxed-up area that has come to be our stage.

Strange Designs
The lure of the open road, so wonderfully exemplified on the screen, has caught the imagination of the artists and writers of the theater, and so their settings are rife with vision and extensions that are highly stimulating. Pictorial design walks about the stage hand in hand with the players, making the audience sit up to their own individual

task of seeing and thinking as in the Chinese theater. Many of the little "machin des decors" look perilously like the findings of a plumber's kit, all queer pipings and platforms slipping loosely away in every direction. Russia seems to be well in the lead, having cast aside more traditional procedure than the others.

Among the other art events of the week are the Tarbell-Redfield joint show at the Ferargli Galleries, the H. E. Schnakenberg group of paintings at the new Valentine Dunsen Gallery, the Rockwell Kent water colors at Weyhe's, the Alexander Brook exhibition at the Daniel Gallery, the Henry S. Eddy landscapes at Babcock's, and the old maps and Audouin plates at Kennedy's. Both Mr. Tarbell and Mr. Redfield are unevenly represented in their exhibition, but there are good representative works to enjoy. One small head by Tarbell is in large contrast to his usual "edgy" way of painting, and here he fairly revels in soft, melting planes and passages. One of the glorious full-length "The Water Carrier" is eminently Giorgionesque. Rodolfo Vallani's carefully drawn portrait of a middle-aged woman with a mountainous background is in some measure Florentine in style. While Cesare Monti's "Wood-gatherers" before a lakeside town with mountains in the distance has a formal simplicity of composition and treatment which relates it to the work of the Italian primitives.

But these are exceptional exhibits. More typical of the general trend of the exhibition are Giannino Marchig's "Musical Moment," a large picture of a man with a guitar and a partially undraped woman, showing the strong influence of Manet; Raniero Cordoni's still-life "The Artist's Lunch" which recalls Chardin; Aristide Sartorio's delicately colored vision of horses on "The Seashore, near Rome," and numerous other paintings which testify to the legacy bequeathed by the French Impressionists.

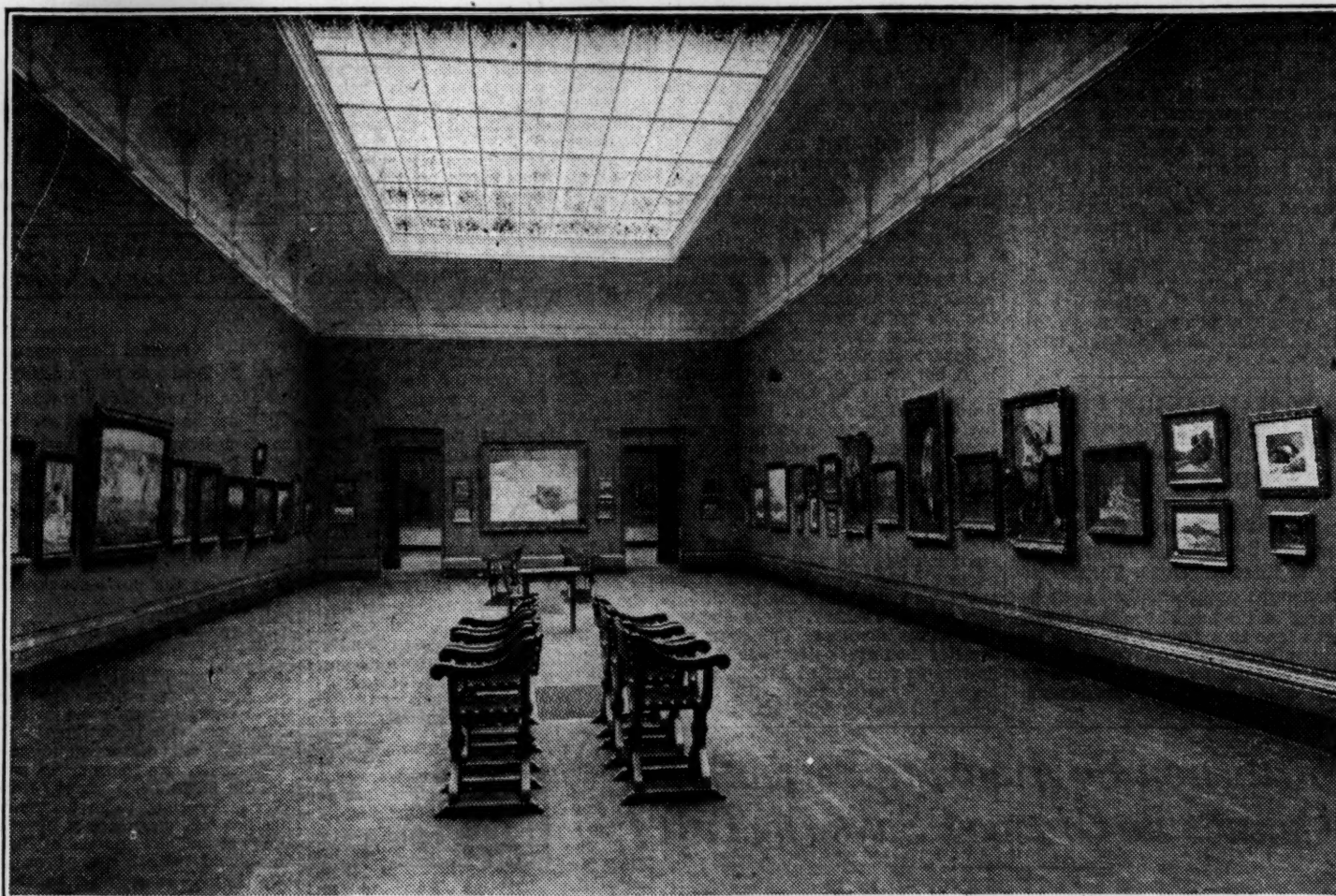
Two painters stand out as artists of exceptional power. One is the veteran Antonio Mancini, whose fame is already world-wide, whom so great an authority as Sargent pronounced a few years ago to be the world's greatest living portrait painter. Mancini is finely represented at Brighton by three paintings of women, the most striking of which perhaps is "Caprice," an

exhibition in Topeka
TOPEKA, Kansas, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—W. E. Rollins of Santa Fe, New Mexico, is holding an exhibition of about 50 crayon drawings at the Mulvane Art Museum. His collection is the result of a summer's work at Pueblo Bonito in New Mexico, where he has previously spent three years painting. According to Mr. Rollins, the simplicity of the Japanese technique is his inspiration in this medium. The studies are executed in a fresh, spontaneous manner, but with much restraint; not over four values being used in any picture. Green, orange, blue and black are most frequently used, though combinations of brown, orange and green are also found. Twelve of the drawings are portrait studies of Indians living around the pueblo today.

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Large Canadian Gallery in the Art Gallery of Toronto

Modern Italian Art at Brighton, England

By FRANK RUTTER

RECENTLY the Italian Ambassador (the Marchese Della Porta) opened an important exhibition of modern Italian art in the Public Art Galleries at Brighton, Sussex. Since 1910 the Corporation of this favorite seaside resort has made a special feature of displays of national art, and in previous years exhibitions have been held of works by French, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Spanish, Belgian, Russian, Serbian and Dutch artists.

The present collection consists of more than 200 paintings, sculptures and black-and-white exhibits selected by a commission appointed by the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, and consequently the exhibition, as we might expect from its official origin, is mainly of an academic character. Neither Balla nor Severini nor any of the Italian futurists are represented, so that little can be deduced from this exhibition as to the activity of the left wing of the Italian painting.

Generally speaking what the visitor remarks is that the academic tradition is that the academic painters of Italy appear to have been far more influenced by French painting of the nineteenth century than by any of the great masters of their own country. Here and there, it is true, we get a flash of the old Italian school, but the dominant style is the graceful full-length "The Water Carrier" is eminently Giorgionesque. Rodolfo Vallani's carefully drawn portrait of a middle-aged woman with a mountainous background is in some measure Florentine in style. While Cesare Monti's "Wood-gatherers" before a lakeside town with mountains in the distance has a formal simplicity of composition and treatment which relates it to the work of the Italian primitives.

But these are exceptional exhibits. More typical of the general trend of the exhibition are Giannino Marchig's "Musical Moment," a large picture of a man with a guitar and a partially undraped woman, showing the strong influence of Manet; Raniero Cordoni's still-life "The Artist's Lunch" which recalls Chardin; Aristide Sartorio's delicately colored vision of horses on "The Seashore, near Rome," and numerous other paintings which testify to the legacy bequeathed by the French Impressionists.

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opulent and daring color-symphony of a woman in a pink hat and carnation coat seated by a table with red and white flowers before a glittering golden curtain. In the vigorous presentation of form enveloped in palpitating atmosphere, Mancini is unique and alone seems to know how to combine impressionist vision with the color splendor of a Titian.

The other outstanding painter is Giorgio De Chirico, a much younger man whose name is certain to become better known. Born at Volp, Greece, in 1898, De Chirico has worked in both Germany and Paris, where his work has excited respectful attention, but is now living in Rome. He has experimented in various directions, and has produced some strange semi-abstract, semi-symbolic pictures which roused controversy by the vacant egg-shaped heads given to certain figures.

Only the realistic side of his art is seen at Brighton, and here De Chirico is revealed as a master of finished perfection. His "Self-portrait," lent by the Gallerie Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Rome, shows us the head and shoulders of a serious, earnest looking man against a window overlooking a great city. The firm incisive drawing, the samurai-like color, and the dignity of the presentation bespeak a master. A head, rather more than life-size, of "A Roman Peasant," also shows De Chirico's power, but here his strength is used more forcibly and the work lacks the restraint and suavity of his self-portrait. But both paintings have an intensity of expression and a clean precision of execution which would make them remarkable in any exhibition.

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Chicago Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Feb. 28

AT THE end of their fourth year, the American Friends of China Society reports what it has done in awakening an interest in the ancient arts, and its purpose in fostering friendships with the Chinese and especially the students in American universities. The society was organized in 1922 at a banquet given in honor of Admiral Tsal Ting-kan, Dr. C. H. Wang, then Minister of Railways and Agriculture; Dr. Teh-Peh Kung and other distinguished foreigners were entertained, and understanding relationships made. Dr. Paul Reinsch, at one time United States Minister to China, was an enthusiastic founder of the society.

To educate the public, three eminent lecturers, foremost in Chinese archaeology, Dr. Oswald Siren, who spoke on "Artistic Remains of the Ancient Capital of China," Prof. Paul Pelliot, who spoke on "The Cave of One-Thousand Buddhas," and Dr. Berthold Laufer, who gave three lectures on "Chinese Art," were presented successively to the Chicago public. Next came affiliation with the Field Museum of Natural History. This gave the members of the Friends of China the privilege of using the Chinese library and having access to that of Dr. Laufer, which is one of the finest private collections in the world.

Every week, a lecture four conducted the society and its friends through the Chinese collections of the museum. All the opportunities are open to Chinese students, to students of Chinese, and to members of the Friends of China. The endeavor is threefold; namely, toward education, gifts for the museum, and to friendly relations with the Chinese people. As a gift is a superb tapestry in yellow brocade, woven in gold thread in a delicate fret design with nine imperial dragons. It was given to Dr. Reinsch by the Chinese Government in recognition of his services, and recently purchased from Mrs. Reinsch, was presented to the Field Museum.

Dr. Laufer says it is one of the most beautiful Chinese tapestries that he has ever seen. It will be properly labeled, with the name of the society, framed under glass, and become part of the permanent collections of the museum. Members have hopes that the vital interest in the older arts will stem the irrational tendencies threatening to disrupt higher standards.

At Thomas Whipple Dunbar's across the boulevard bridge, one goes forth to the sweet influences of nature among the paintings of Ed. Foster. This Nestor of American landscape always reminds one of the poet Whittier and snatches of verse come to the memory before the harmonies of color that picture New England forests and hillsides. Bruce Crane and Charles Davis' canvases, high-minded expressions of the indescribable beauty of quiet landscape, are hung on adjacent walls. Truly this era records a distinctive American class of landscape painting. The Lathrops at Anderson's and Hobart Nichols, N. A., and his contemporaries at Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s carry on the admirable point of view.

A step in another direction of landscape technique is taken by Edward T. Grigware and John Selman at the Palette and Chisel Club. It is a joyous outlook facing the East, not

so much in dreams as in adventure. This newer style shows command of technique that as nearly as possible produces the illusions of morning air in the north woods where the artists spent the open season. It is so frank and decisive that its intentions dominate its methods of workmanship.

Francis Johnson's paintings of the west, on the trails of Remington, are popular at the Marshall Field & Co. Galleries. "The Road to Yesterday," the wagon and its weary horses and plainmen silhouetted against the evening sky, and others are attractive, are typical of the vanishing West as it was known two score and more years ago. At the Art Institute, La Verne Nelson Black is an encouraging artist of this romantic era, having some good little sculptures of ponies and cowboys, together with paintings which were admitted by an exacting jury.

Portraits of George and Martha Washington by Gilbert Stuart and three portraits by Charles Willson Peale of members of his family with old prints and engravings of Washington, remain at Young's. The Chester Johnson invitations to see attractive water colors reminiscent of the Japanese prints at S. H. Morris. Turning to the nearer past is the retrospective exhibition at Thurbert's of the work of Harry Watrous, N. A., which has not been shown for many a season in Chicago.

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DOORS OPEN 11:15 A. M.
RICHARD DIX
IN "LET'S GET MARRIED"
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Orchestra—Organ—Vocal Novelties

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TWO DAILY—2:15—8:15
LAWRENCE STALLINGS' GREAT STORY
BIG PARADE
Starring JOHN GILBERT
with RENEE ADORNE
A Metro-Goldwyn Picture
Engagements in Other Cities:
Shubert Theatre, Chicago
Garfield Theatre, Philadelphia
Shubert Theatre, Detroit
Auditorium Theatre, Baltimore
Theatre, New York
Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco
Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

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TWO DAILY, 2:15 and 8:15
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C. B. Lillingham, F. Ziegler Jr.
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy Goes to a Party

By JOYCE BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time, something very delightful happened in the village where Milly-Molly-Mandy and her Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunt lived. Some ladies clucked together to give a party to all the children in the village, and of course Milly-Molly-Mandy was invited.

Little-friend-Susan had an invitation, too, and Billy Blunt (whose father kept the corn shop where Milly-Molly-Mandy's Uncle got his chicken-feed), and Jilly, the little niece of Miss Muggins (who kept the shop where Milly-Molly-Mandy's Grandma bought her knitting-wool), and lots of others whom Milly-Molly-Mandy knew.

It was exciting. Milly-Molly-Mandy had not been to a real party for a long time, so she was very pleased and interested when Mother said: "Well, Milly-Molly-Mandy, you must have a proper new dress for a party like this. We must think what we will do."

The Party Frock So Mother and Grandma and Aunt thought together for a bit, and then Mother went to the big wardrobe and rummaged in her bottom drawer until she found a most beautiful white silk scarf (which she had worn when she was married to Father), and it was just wide enough to be made into a party frock for Milly-Molly-Mandy.

Then Grandma brought out of her best handkerchief box a most beautiful lace handkerchief which would just cut into a little collar for the neck of the party frock.

And Aunt brought out of her small top drawer some most beautiful pink ribbon, all smelling of lavender—just enough to make into a sash for the party frock.

And then Mother and Aunt set to work to cut and stitch at the party frock, while Milly-Molly-Mandy scamped up and down and handed "yes" when they were wanted.

Little Red Shoes The next day Father came in with a paper parcel for Milly-Molly-Mandy bulging in his coat pocket, and when Milly-Molly-Mandy unwrapped it she found the most beautiful little pair of red shoes inside! And then Grandma said to her: "Milly-Molly-Mandy, when Milly-Molly-Mandy had got his fingers open she found the most beautiful little coral necklace inside!"

And then Uncle came in, and he said to Milly-Molly-Mandy: "What have I done with my handkerchief?" And he felt in all his pockets. "Oh, here it is!" And he pulled out the most beautiful little handkerchief with a pink border, which of course Milly-Molly-Mandy just knew was meant for her, and she wouldn't let Uncle wipe his nose on it, which he pretended he was going to do!

Milly-Molly-Mandy was so pleased she hugged everybody in turn—Father, Mother, Grandpa, Grandma, Uncle and Aunt.

At last the great day arrived, and Little-friend-Susan, in her best

spotted dress and silver bangle, called for Milly-Molly-Mandy, and they went together to the Village Institute, where the party was to be.

There was a lady outside who welcomed them in, and there were more ladies inside who helped them take their things off. And everywhere looked so pretty, with garlands of colored paper looped from the ceiling, and everybody in their best clothes.

Most of the boys and girls were looking at a row of toys on the mantelpiece, and a lady explained that they were all prizes, to be won by the children who got the most marks in the games they were to have. There was a lovely fairy doll and a big Teddy Bear and a picture book and all sorts of things.

Little White Rabbit And at the end of the row was a funny little white cotton-wool rabbit with a pointed paper hat on his head. And directly Milly-Molly-Mandy saw him, she wanted him dreadfully badly, more than any of the other things.

Little-friend-Susan wanted the picture-book, and Miss Muggins's niece, Jilly, wanted the fairy doll. But the black head of the little cotton-wool rabbit gazed so wistfully at Milly-Molly-Mandy, that she determined to try ever so hard in all the games and see if she could win him.

Then the games began, and they were fun! They had a spoon-and-potato race, and musical-chairs, and putting the tail on the donkey, blindfold, and all sorts of guessing-games.

And then they had supper—bread-and-butter with colored hundreds-and-thousands sprinkled on, and red jellies and yellow jellies, and cakes with icing and cakes with cherries, and lemonade in red glasses.

It was quite a proper party. And at the end, the names of prize-winners were called out, and the children had to go up and receive their prizes.

The Prize And what do you think Milly-Molly-Mandy got? Why, she had tried so hard to win the little cotton-wool rabbit that she won First Prize instead, and got the lovely fairy doll!

And Miss Muggins's niece Jilly, who hadn't won any of the games, got the little cotton-wool rabbit with the sad beady eyes—for do you know the cotton-wool rabbit was only the Booby-Prize, after all!

It was a lovely fairy-doll, but Milly-Molly-Mandy was sure Miss Muggins's Jilly wasn't loving the Booby rabbit as it ought to be loved (for its beady eyes did not look so sad), and when she got near Miss Muggins's Jilly she stroked the Booby rabbit, and Miss Muggins's Jilly stroked the fairy-doll's hair. Then Milly-Molly-Mandy said: "Do you love the fairy-doll more than the Booby rabbit?"

And Miss Muggins's Jilly said: "I should think so!"

So Milly-Molly-Mandy ran up to the lady who had given the prizes, and asked if she and Miss Muggins's



Jilly might exchange prizes, and the lady said, "Yes, of course."

So Milly-Molly-Mandy and the Booby rabbit went home together to the nice white cottage with the thatched roof, and Father and Mother and Grandpa and Grandma and Uncle and Aunt all liked the Booby rabbit very much indeed.

And do you know, one day one of his little black beady eyes dropped off, and a Mother had stuck it on again with a dab of glue, his eyes didn't look a bit sad any more, but almost as happy as Milly-Molly-Mandy's own!

The Brook's Song

TOMMIE was inclined to be selfish. He never would share anything that was given to him with his little sister, Nell, and he was not a very happy boy. One day, the Aunt Sadie came to take care of them while their mother went down to the city. Tommie had a bag of candy, but refused to part with any of it, saying, "Nellie doesn't need candy. It was all given to me, anyway."

So Aunt Sadie said, "Come, children, we are going away out to the Verdugo Hills, to see a beautiful little brook." Then she took them in her coupé, away, past Glendale, until they came to a lovely woodland, and there they sat down beside the stream.

Then Aunt Sadie talked. "Now," she said, "let us listen to this little brook sing. It sings all day long, and why does it sing? Only because it is so happy. And what makes it so happy? Just because it is giving, giving all the day. It gives those little fish that you see swimming there, a place to live, and all the food they eat; and it gives plenty of water to those lovely ferns and flowers, and grasses growing on its banks; and there, that mocking bird has just flown down, from the tall eucalyptus tree, and oh, what a good drink the brook has given to him! And now he sits up in the tree, singing his beautiful song, to thank the brook. No one is ever happy unless he gives."

Tommie grew very thoughtful. Without a word, he reached for his bag of candy, and handed it to his sister.

"Now," said Aunt Sadie, "I will teach you the song of the brook, which I learned, when I was a little girl in school."

"I'm small I know, but, wherever I go, Singing all the day, Give away, Give away, Singing, singing, all the day, Give, oh, give away."

From that day Tommie was a different boy. He was happy, and not only willing, but anxious to share everything with his little sister. His voice could be heard singing merrily the song of the brook.

"Singing, singing, all the day, Give, oh, give away."

And his mother wondered what had wrought such a change in Tommie.

Things to Make

Mrs. Teeny-Weeny's Chest-of-Drawers "I've made a discovery," said Marjorie one day. "There isn't a single chest of drawers in my new doll's house, and Mrs. Teeny-Weeny hasn't anywhere to put her clothes. I've spent my last pennies and I don't know what to do to help her. Mother dear, could you lend me sixpence, do you think?"

Mother looked at her little daughter and smiled.

"To borrow money when you want something that you can't buy," she said, "is a very bad habit to get into. It's far better to go without if you can't make what you want for yourself, and most things can be made if we like to take a little trouble over them," she added. "How would you like to make a chest of drawers for your doll's house? It's quite easy, and I will show you how it's done."

"Oh Mother dear, what a comfort you are!" cried little Marjorie.

"Please may I make it today? This very minute?"

"Yes, I have time to show you, so run off and look in my scrap drawer and see if you can find: 1. Two small empty matchboxes. 2. Two larger empty matchboxes. 3. A pair of scissors. 4. A strip of thin brown casement cloth. 5. A not of glue (strong gum will do as well). 6. A box of round colored glass beads."

Marjorie brought the materials and laid them on the nursery table.

"First of all," said Mother, "we must melt the glue."

When this was done she showed her little daughter how to stick the two largest matchboxes together, very carefully, so that they fitted exactly one on top of the other. (It is easier to do this if the little drawers are first removed from their covers for then you can hold the outer covers more firmly while gluing them together.) While these were drying the two smaller boxes were stuck together, but they were

fastened side by side and left to dry. When all were quite firm the two smaller boxes were glued to the top of the larger ones for the two top drawers of the chest.

Then a square of the brown casement cloth was cut, slightly larger than the square at the back of the boxes, to make a back to the little chest, and firmly glued with the edges overlapping all round. A strip of the cloth was then cut just long enough and broad enough to go round the set of four boxes. Starting from the middle of the bottom box underneath, the cloth was taken fairly tightly up the side, over the top (this must be very smoothly done) down over the other side, and fastened underneath so that no join was seen. The cloth must not come over the edges, but must fit exactly.

To make the handles of the drawers a small round bead was sewn to the front of each little draw-out box, and when all was finished Marjorie found she really had quite a handsome piece of furniture to present to Mrs. Teeny-Weeny to keep her clothes in.

Ask These

Q. What has to be taken before it is given?
A. A photograph.
Q. Why should a carhorse never be hungry?
A. Because it always has a bit in its mouth.

The Tale of Reginald the English Sparrow

The Tale of Reginald the English Sparrow

REGINALD was a plump brown English sparrow. He lived with his wife in a hole in an old maple tree close to a noisy street. They had lived there a long time and had raised many children but sometimes they were a wee bit discontented when they passed the wren colony near the beautiful garden and watched the wrens coming out of their cute little hanging houses.

"How I wish," said Mrs. Sparrow one day, "that we could find a warmer house for the winter. The north wind blows through here in gales," and she sighed a great sigh as she scattered some pieces of yarn here and there on the floor.

Reginald, who had been sitting in the front door, flew away just then. Straight to Jenny Wren's he flew and settled himself on the little perch that served as a front porch.

Jenny Wren and Her Broom

"Dear me," said Mrs. Wren in a scolding voice, coming to the front door, "you ruffian, clattering up my front porch and scattering dust all over! Go away!" and she took her little broom and tried to sweep him away.

"I only wish to see the inside of your house," said Reginald.

"That you'll never do while I live here!" said Mrs. Wren. But Reginald still sat on the front porch, and it was only when Mr. Wren came home and both he and Mrs. Wren began to peck at him that Reginald finally flew home.

"Where have you been?" began Mrs. Sparrow. "Well, I've found out what I started out for. That is, that even if we could find a wren house we could not possibly get through the door."

A Home in the Apple Tree

"Well, I have found a vacant house. Come with me," and she flew away followed closely by her husband, to an apple tree, where swaying gently was an empty house. But try as they would, they could not get into the little house. The door was too small!

"Oh it is just too sweet!" said Mrs. Sparrow.

"A little cold and barren looking, I think," said Reginald, "but we can soon fix that."

And they both sat down on the door step. "I am certainly determined to get into this house," said Reginald, after thinking seriously for a few minutes, and he flew up and pecked at the bark around the front door.

A tiny piece came off and when they saw that the bark on the outside of the house was rather soft from many storms it had weathered, they both began to pick and work at it. All day long they worked and late in the afternoon Mrs. Sparrow went home to prepare dinner, for they had had no lunch. She had no sooner gone than a great pebble about the size of a silver quarter fell on to the roof of the house.

"That is fine," he said, "but I can do no more now. I'll go home and have my dinner."

As soon as he reached home, Mrs. Sparrow gave him some sparrow tea to drink, and soon he was quite rested.

Mr. Woodpecker, the Carpenter

"I've been thinking," said Mrs. Sparrow, "that we might ask Mr. Woodpecker, the carpenter, to help us."

"No, no, Mrs. Sparrow! He might

Who Knows?

1. Who are the Czechs?
2. What does co-operation mean?
3. How can you distinguish between a field-vole and a field-mouse?
4. What country is called "The Emerald Isle"?
5. Name the great river of Egypt.

Answers to last week's questions:

Wampum consists of cylinder-shaped beads carved from shell, and was used as money as well as for ornament by American Indians. A teepee is an American Indian tent. "Versa" means "the order changed, conversely." The Latin word for oak is "quercus." Robert Burns was a famous poet of Scotland.

Arithmetical Puzzle

A seven-lettered word that we in stormy sky delight to see.

- Clues:
1. 16334 cheers us with his song
 2. When winter days seem drear and long
 3. Straight from the bow of William
 4. The 2167 flew: the apple fell
 5. An 2164 we use on washing day
 6. For dolly's frocks in smart array
 7. I like a 435 with points quite fine
 8. To ink my drawing line by line
 9. Safe in the 2214 is stored the grain
 10. Unloaded from the creaking wain
 11. 61264 in the sky we find
 12. With shining belt and dog behind
 13. To 724 the match we must unite
 14. And kick the ball with all our might

Key to puzzle published March 1:

M
C
O
B
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A
B
O
A
R
D
E
N
D

The MAIL BAG

If you use your atlas to find the places mentioned in the Mail Bag every week it will help you to understand how far the Monitor travels and why it is called an international newspaper.—Ed.

Balfour, Transvaal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I enjoy The Children's Page very much. I read the letter about the Birds' Christmas Tree. It interested me very much. Next Christmas Elma and I will make up a tree for our waggie-tails. We have no tits in South Africa. Two dear little waggie-tails always come for crumbs to the open space (atrium) in the house and there we watch them from the dining room. Won't they enjoy a Christmas tree, and sing and be happy too! With love,

Yvonne M.

Balfour, Transvaal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I love the stories in The Children's Page. I am just beginning to read it myself. I like the stories about the children in school for a reading lesson, as you don't get such nice stories in the readers.

I am seven years old, and my sister Yvonne, eight years. We have a teacher as we are staying on a farm and are three miles from the nearest school. With love,

Elma M.

Yvonne and Elma have written the first letters to the Mail Bag from South Africa. The editor wishes you could all see the letters, too, because they are so well written.—Ed.

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed The Children's Page very much since it started last October. The new three-column Snubs is fine. I am much interested in his party and wonder what he will be doing when the Monitor comes tomorrow. I want to thank everyone who has made The Children's Page possible. My Grandpa is a publisher, so we know something of how much work it is to print a newspaper.

Jack D.

Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

Dear Editor:

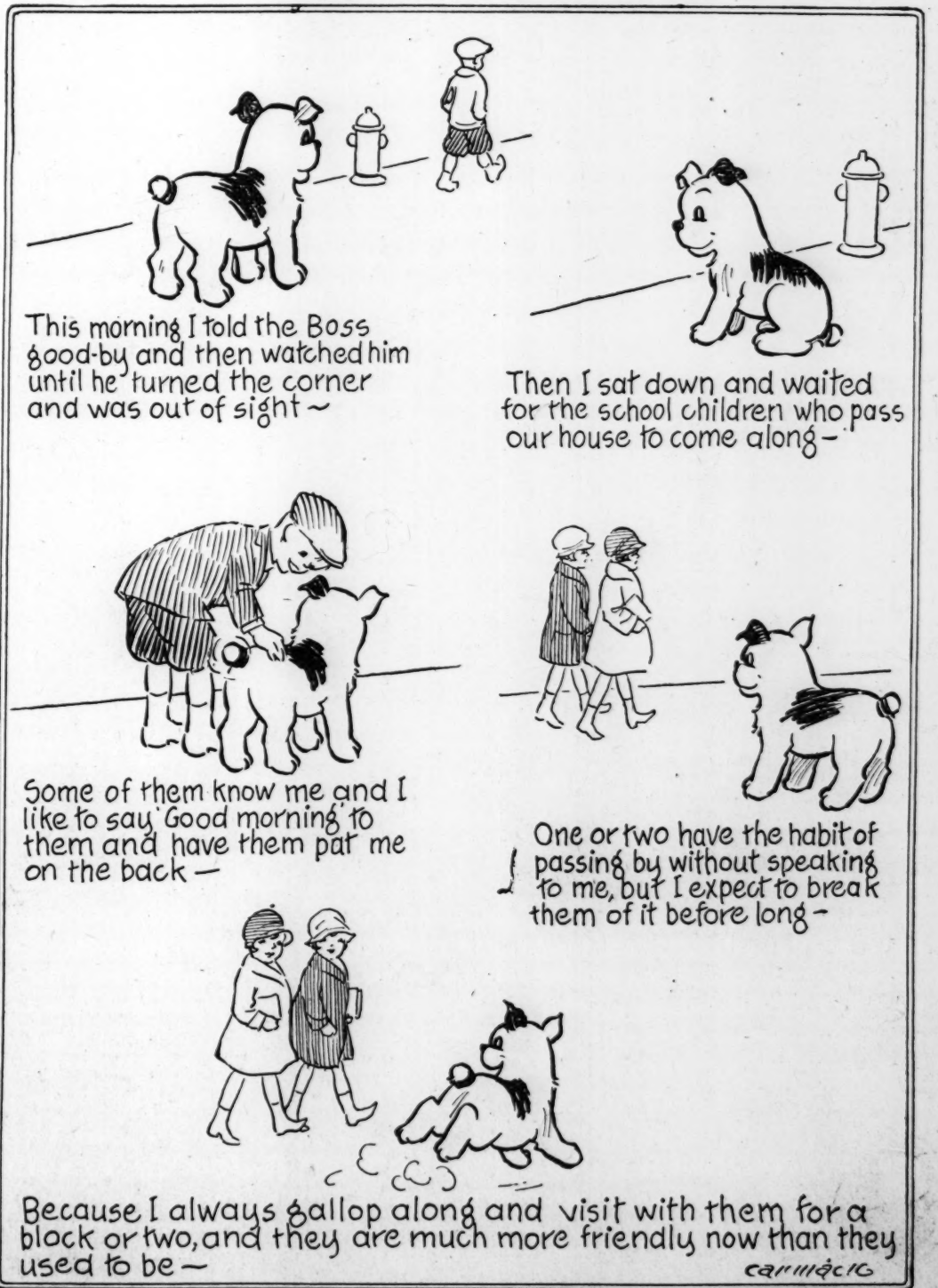
I would like to thank you for The Children's Page. I enjoy it all, but I like Milly-Molly-Mandy best because she is so kind-hearted, and helping others makes her happy.

I am a Girl Guide so I like Snubs because he is always doing good deeds and is kind to other animals. I read the Sundial Stories and Our Young Folks' Page too. Our Monday's Monitor always comes on Saturday, so I have lots of time to read it.

With love to all the other boys and girls who read the Monitor.

Barbara K.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



This morning I told the Boss good-bye and then watched him until he turned the corner and was out of sight—

Then I sat down and waited for the school children who pass our house to come along—

Some of them know me and I like to say "Good morning" to them and have them pat me on the back—

One or two have the habit of passing by without speaking to me, but I expect to break them of it before long—

Because I always gallop along and visit with them for a block or two, and they are much more friendly now than they used to be—

canine

HYDE IS SQUASH TENNIS VICTOR

Defeats Coward for United States Title in a Five-Game Match

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 8—Fillmore Van Sinderen Hyde is once more the United States squash tennis champion. Four times during the past nine years the lengthy Harvard Club star has stood at the top of the list of players in the game, and this victory breaks the records established by his fellow members of the Harvard Club, Alfred

Stillman 2d and Eric S. Winston, of three victories each.

On the final night, the Yale Club on Saturday, Hyde exhibited the same qualities of superexcellent squash tennis that gave him the victories back in 1905. He was a perfect example of his ability to keep the ball speeding up and down the court or whizzing around the angles without the slightest indication of fatigue. He was actually more down the power and speed of his perennal opponent of recent years, Thomas R. Coward of the Yale Club, who had won the first two of the victory, 18-16, 4-15, 11-15, 15-11, 15-5.

The finals was one of the most brilliant battles that ever have been witnessed on a squash court, and the edges of the championship court at the Yale Club, which allows spectators on three sides, were jammed to the doors. Hyde won the match by more than 400 occupying every point from that a glimpse could be obtained.

Coward displayed all his skill, and his speed, especially in the second and the third game, but rather than any of the other players who are noted for his hard-hitting, has ever shown. Though Hyde was unable to cope with this to any extent, he was on the watch, and as soon as the Yale man let up, Hyde in turn adopted straight drives along the side wall, and these tactics completely overwhelmed Coward in the last two games.

Kept the Ball Too Low

Hyde was always the master in his ability to place, and even when losing the game he outdid Coward in his placement shots, except in the second

game, when he threw away the game after Coward was leading at 7-4. In the next game, Coward was to vary from driving. Hyde kept the ball too low, and the resulting tell-tale "plop" sound, which Coward was in enabling Coward to keep the match going as long as he did.

The first game was close throughout. The second game was to double figures, when Coward put over a couple of hard drives that put him in a position to win the game at an angle placement, and used his service to tie the score and set extra points. Then the Harvard star took the extra point, and the game was over. Coward shot two balls out of court.

Coward was now at top speed, and his hands were as true as a compass. After a series of kills had put Coward at 7-4, Hyde merely made a few more drives, and then Coward, and dropped eight points in a row for the game, 15-4.

The third game was another close one. Coward was to lead, and his drives of Coward were at their best, and 'though

Hyde fought every inch of the way, the game going 20 innings, a final series of errors by Hyde on forcing shots-by Coward gave the game to the latter, 15-11, with only one game between him and victory.

Hyde Overtakes Coward

This brought out the finest play of all in the fourth game. At first Coward ran up a good lead, of 3 to 1, as Hyde, in his attempts to prevent the kills of the Yale man, played the ball too low on the front wall. After Coward reached double figures at 10-0, the Harvard Club star suddenly shifted to straight driving and suddenly, as Hyde sent a ball, "an kindly one," Coward sent

The final game was much easier for the champion. He still had plenty of speed to spare, and working his most dangerous angle shots, drove Coward out of position at will, and then scored placement after placement until the finish. The point score and analysis:

FIRST GAME

Hyde...212012310020000211—18
Coward103310121010100010—16

	A	P	O	TT	M
Hyde	0	22	2	17	2
Coward	0	10	8	6	2

SECOND GAME

Hyde	11200	-4
Coward	02505	-15

	A	P	O	TT	M
Hyde	0	5	0	7	1
Coward	1	11	0	3	0

THIRD GAME

Hyde	0010013111000000210x-11
Coward	101010001021103000022-15

	A	P	O	TT	M
Hyde	1	17	5	12	0
Coward	2	15	2	7	2

FOURTH GAME

Hyde.....	100	101	122	220	102	1-15
Coward.....	003	001	111	122	090	01-11

	A	P	O	TT	M
Hyde.....	0	16	6	8	1
Coward.....	0	10	6	6	2

FIFTH GAME

Hyde.....	0	0	1	3	1	8	1	15
Coward.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	x	5

	A	P	O	TT	M
Hyde.....	2	13	1	7	2
Coward.....	0	2	2	3	1

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS
CHAMPIONSHIP
Final Round

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated
Thomas R. Coward, Yale Club, 13-16,
4-15, 11-15, 15-11, 15-5.

NEW YORK AFTER COACH
MONTREAL, Que., March 8 (Special) — The Montreal Canadiens' coach, Alvin S. Hammond of New York, organizer of the New York National Hockey League Club, which will represent Brooklyn in the league next season, had offered the management of the team to Cooper Smeaton, the leading Montreal player, but it is hardly likely that it will be accepted. Smeaton is in business in this city and has officiated in few games outside of Montreal for business reasons. He gave Colonel Lammond his terms, but it is considered that they are too severe to be accepted. It is rumored that Dr. W. J. Ladame of Toronto, another N. H. L.

retiree and one of the best-patched hockey authorities in Canada, says he is surprised and pleased by Brooklyn's success. He has had considerable success both as a player and as a coach.

MISS WILLS WINS AND LOSES

MENTONE, France, March 8 (P)—Miss Helen N. Wills, the United States champion, won the finals of the Mentone tournament today by defeating Senorita Alvarez, of Spain, 6-4, 6-4. In the afternoon Miss Wills and J. H. Van Alen, of Brooklyn, were defeated by Henri Cochet and Mlle. Vlasto, of France, 6-2, 6-2, in the international doubles for the Cup of Nations. The California girl, who is now on tour, lost her first match here against Senorita Alvarez, who

made Miss Willis race about the court in an effort to return well-placed drives. Miss Willis contented herself with a baseline game, and declined to go to the net.

PAULEN TO INVADE SOUTH
NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Withdrawing from indoor track competition, where his inability to hold his own against the stars of Eastern Army tracks has cost him five defeats, Adrian Paulen of Holland has decided to seek the warm climate of the South for an outdoor comeback. He will compete in two Texas meets, the A. A. U. announced Saturday. Paulen entered the Rice Institute relay at Houston on March 26 and the University of Texas relays at Austin the next day.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a dark horizontal crease running across the middle. A small, dark, irregular mark is visible near the top right corner.

EDITORIALS

The summons to Washington of Ambassador Houghton and Minister Hugh Gibson—two of the ablest members of the diplomatic service of the United States—for the purpose of discussing plans for the League of Nations Disarmament Conference gives assurance that the Administration purposes playing an influential part in that gathering. Indeed, there has never been doubt as to that. President Coolidge had begun sounding the European governments as to participation in another conference at Washington when the League suddenly put forth its invitation. Stealing his thunder? Unwilling to submit to American leadership? Perhaps. But after all, the main thing is to relieve humanity from the burden of competitive armaments, and to lift the ever-present dread of war which springs from persistent preparation for it. President Coolidge, with characteristic common sense, recognized this fact and, ignoring the interference with his earlier plans, is preparing for enthusiastic and helpful participation in the League's conference.

We think there can be no doubt that good will come from this meeting of the nations. But let us not be too sanguine. To begin with, the title, of itself, is, we think, unduly optimistic. The Washington Conference, it will be remembered, was for the limitation of armament—a very different thing from total disarmament. The latter—as a present possibility—is probably not in the minds of any of the delegates who will meet at Geneva. But a very material reduction in the size of present armaments, and an international agreement for the substitution of arbitration for war, will be a notable contribution to the progress of the world. The merest beginning will be worth while.

Obstacles in the path of even so limited a program are many. Russia still withholds final acceptance of a share in the task, and with the greatest army, numerically, in Europe, her absence from the board of peaceful agreement would make the countries bordering upon her territory—Poland, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia—hesitant about laying down their arms. Italy, though pledged to participation, gives little promise, under its militant Fascist dictatorship, of any ready acquiescence in a program of radical reduction of armament. France, looking even now with apprehension upon a reviving Germany, will hesitate about reduction in her own organized forces for war, unless some means be devised for checking the development, by her neighbor, of activities—peaceful, so far as immediate usage goes, but readily transformable into formidable weapons.

Commercial aircraft, chemical inventions with lethal possibilities, will be pointed to by France as forming in fact part of the armament which must be checked. But notwithstanding the obvious obstacles, and others not so apparent to the ordinary observer, it is not too optimistic to believe that the conference will check very materially the mad rivalry in preparation for war.

If the United States is to contribute materially to this desired end, the delegation to the conference should not be composed entirely of professional diplomatists and soldiers. The movement is an idealistic one and there should be room for idealists on the delegation. Unless the spiritual thought of the Nation be given expression there, the outcome will be but the renewed triumph of materialism. There are in the United States men, and women, too, who have given a great part of their lives to the war upon war, many of whom are capable of approaching this concrete subject in a spirit of reasonableness and concession, but with the ultimate purpose of complete disarmament thoroughly in mind. Such as these should have place on the delegation.

It is urged that the United States, with its mere nucleus of an army, is unable to exert much influence in a conference dealing with land armaments, for it has nothing to yield. But let us remember the potent part played by this Nation prior to its entrance upon the World War by supplying food and munitions of war. The farms of the Dakotas, the factories of Bridgeport and Detroit, are, in the last analysis, parts of the national armament. What part they shall play in checking future wars will depend upon the vision and intelligence of the delegates to Geneva when this conference shall be held.

The steady increase in volume of interstate motor-vehicle freight and passenger traffic has prompted a movement for federal legislation requiring those operating motor trucks and busses to file their rates with the Interstate Commerce Commission and to keep their accounts in the same manner as the railways are compelled to do by the Interstate Commerce Act. To some extent the demand for federal regulation has come from the railway companies, who complain that they are losing a substantial volume of their short-haul traffic to motor-vehicle competitors, who, it is claimed, are given the free use of the public highways, for the construction of which the railways have been taxed.

As against this claim of unfair discrimination in favor of the motor vehicle, the automobile interests are able to show that they pay very large amounts annually as local, state and federal taxes, and that they contribute their full share of the cost of constructing and maintaining improved highways.

Senator Cummins of Iowa has introduced a bill (S. 1734) providing for the regulation of motor vehicles operating as common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, which, if enacted, would interfere to a considerable extent with the service that motor trucks and busses are now rendering. Speaking for large and im-

portant shipping interests, the committee on transportation of the Merchants' Association of New York, which has made a special study of transportation problems, questions whether legislation applicable to common carriers by rail would meet the situation with respect to traffic handled by common carriers who have no monopoly of the roads traveled by them and whose service is far more flexible than that of rail lines operating from fixed terminals.

As an alternative to the proposals of the Cummins bill the Merchants' Association suggests the appointment of a special congressional committee, empowered to make a thorough investigation of motor-vehicle service: the rates charged, taxes paid, and all other factors, so that federal legislation may be constructive and not impose undue burdens upon this new form of transportation service. Instead of legislating first, and then investigating, it is urged on behalf of the shippers, as the most interested party, that action by Congress be delayed until all the facts are assembled in such form that they will be a guide to the Congress in its formulation of a just and reasonable law.

No organized worthy charity will oppose a movement, which should be nation-wide in its scope, reflected in New York by the determined purpose to enact a state law designed to prevent impositions upon a credulous public, and which would insure to generous givers the knowledge that the poor and deserving actually become the recipients of their donations. In many of the larger cities of the United States, and elsewhere in a somewhat less degree, there has been encouraged, possibly by the willingness with which most persons give when solicited, a system of commercialization, the chief beneficiaries, at least in some cases, being those who, as organizers or canvassers, place themselves in a position to control disbursements without being compelled to give an account of their stewardship.

The result of these practices, strangely enough, has been the encouragement of promiscuous giving, rather than the gaining of a proper realization of the need of wise and conservative giving. It has followed, naturally, that those charities which are deserving of support have suffered, owing partly to the increased cost of the commodities required for their maintenance, and partly to the fact that funds which might otherwise have been donated to them have found their way into the coffers of unworthy organizations.

It will not be difficult, probably, to draft and pass laws which will make impossible the legal solicitation of funds by organizations which fail to meet the tests prescribed. But the evils which are apparent may not be corrected by this simple expedient. The average citizen, no matter how astute or sagacious he may believe himself to be, is the perennial victim of this particular form of deception. It is a generous rule, possibly, which provides for easy and frequent giving in the name of charity. But it is a better and safer rule which dictates caution and the use of judgment in one's giving. No worthy purpose is served by fattening the purses of those who impose upon the good nature of the public.

Lodges, incorporated fraternities, and religious organizations would, of course, be exempted from the rule to be provided requiring all so-called charitable institutions or boards to procure licenses authorizing their representatives to solicit funds. In New York State it is proposed to constitute the State Board of Charities the licensing authority. Local welfare societies would be permitted to issue a license in the name of this board in all cases where the cause represented is worthy. The safeguard thus provided would be sufficient protection for those asked to contribute.

Those who have observed, perhaps sometimes with misgivings, the indifference with which wholesale disrespect for law and order has been regarded by those whose education and training should have inspired a wholesome disapproval of such practices, may find no little encouragement in the almost nation-wide awakening to a realization of the duties of citizenship. Vice has been flaunting itself boastfully and wantonly in the faces of society. Crime has taken its toll without apparent regard of the inevitable consequences. In the name of personal liberty the debauchers have invaded sanctuaries once immune. Under cover of an assumed license they have transgressed upon rights which once would have been regarded as secure.

In three of the larger cities of the United States at the present time there are being undertaken community or state-wide movements by organized citizens to put an end to open lawlessness. These activities are not, in the main, the result of an awakened public conscience, so much as they reflect a realization of the economic necessity of compelling a fuller measure of law observance. Those identified with industry, commerce, and finance have been aroused to an appreciation of the fact that continued lawlessness, no matter in what particular form manifested, works an injury to business.

In Massachusetts there has been undertaken a thorough study of the problem, not with the preconceived purpose of amending some particular law which has not been absolutely enforced, but with the determination to make measurably certain that complete observance of all laws which will entitle the Commonwealth to that reputation which it has so long maintained. In Chicago, as has already been noted, steps are being taken to rid the city of whole communities of undesirable aliens who have persistently waged a war of crime. New York, under the direction of persons nationally known, is entering upon a no less arduous and comprehensive campaign.

It would be vain to attempt to minimize the effects which will be noticeable as these plans take shape. To the moral forces, so-called, of

the communities named, there have been added the united business, industrial and professional forces, all prepared to join in common cause. It may be that some who at first were inclined to smile when some none-too-popular law was violated with seeming impunity have discovered that unsuspected results were inevitable. There are standards which must be defended and preserved. There is no limit upon license when license is once assumed or condoned. The American people should not have deemed it necessary to learn this lesson by bitter experience.

When and where spring begins is a subject that revives a pleasant discussion at each recurring season. Late in February, perhaps, if after all the winter has not been so severe as certain of the weatherwise predicted, someone may announce that he has seen a robin. Someone else from another point writes that she has seen robins en masse, remarking incidentally that, in giving out their meager song from the branches of bare trees, they are far more decorative than are the modish painted birds on sticks, perched among the winter window flower pots.

But robins are not the only harbingers of spring. Given the proper sense of joyous expectancy, anyone may know, with the aid of no more song than he feels in his own heart, when spring begins. Or your high apartment dweller, if his windows face the west, or if he be an early riser, with windows facing east, can tell you long before the robin chants his early anthem, when spring begins.

Such a one knew, without any aid from southward flying birds, when winter began. He knew when the setting sun had reached its most northern point on the horizon that stretches beyond his windows. There, behind a tall chimney in the distance, the sun sent back its last crimson gleam, on a certain evening in June. From there, as season after season has recorded, the sun began its southward journey along the roof or hilltop line.

Winter is not generally supposed to begin in June. But he who knows his horizon view, knows with certainty that the sun drops behind one chimney farther south, each evening after that one in June. Down it goes, a few minutes later, evening by evening, just beyond that gray tower, just behind that large comfortable-looking house on the crown of the hill, on past the spire of the red stone church, just beyond the steeple with the golden cock, down in the hollow between the hills, and up the next rising line, until it reaches the house with the flagpole, on the farthest hill—all by this time snow-covered. At this point, in December, the sun dallies for a few evenings; and then almost imperceptibly, it turns northward again, a week later sending its golden gleam a little to the north of a certain silhouetted tree. And the forerunner of spring has flung its crimson pennant across the hilltop line!

To be sure, there are interruptions and apparent delays in the coming of spring after that evening late in December. There may be a few blizzards, some ice-covered and sharply grooved streets, but this will soon be passed; and the high horizon is nightly reaching the northward flowing afterglow, in streamers of gold and mauve and pink, now floating again over the large comfortable-looking house on the hill.

But high apartment windows and long city horizons are no more essential than are the robins to those who look for signs of spring. All recognize its coming in light, the welcome light that greets one a little earlier in the morning hours; the light that makes his evening homecoming pleasant; the light that falls more lingeringly upon the furrows someone somewhere may be turning in his field.

Editorial Notes

While it is never well to pay too much attention to dark forecasts concerning the exhaustion of the world's various supplies, still certain of the facts which José León Suárez, an Argentine savant, has collected into a report which is being sent to all the governments of the world concerning the fish situation are startling, to say the least. For instance, in six years, the report says, the whale will be extinct, for it has been estimated that only 10,000 or 12,000 of these creatures remain in the seas, and they are being destroyed at the rate of 1500 to 2000 yearly. Then again the herring supply is endangered, for intensive methods of fishing are being used to such an extent that "the number of herring, which already is falling off, cannot fail to decrease rapidly." The opinions of the various governments on this question will be discussed, and if it is found that sufficient interest has been aroused in the subject, the suggestion will be made to the Council of the League of Nations that it call an international conference of experts to draw up a convention to protect the food reserves for coming generations.

When you eat a loaf of graham bread, do you realize that in order to enable you to do so someone nearly a century ago passed through a period of martyrdom that warrants recognition in our thought today? At least, so Gas Logie, a monthly publication put out by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, tells us in a short item published under the caption, "The Doctor-Hero of Graham Bread." It appears that Dr. Graham's ideas on eating moved the bakers and the butchers to the throwing of stones and brickbats. It was in 1840 that he advocated the use of this bread, but when he tried to put his ideas forward in Boston, he was denied the use of Armory Hall. The owner of a hotel, however, offered him a room, but the Mayor protested that his police force was not sufficient to protect the courageous doctor, so that the hotel proprietor barricaded the lower story and posted a shovel brigade with slacked lime on the roof. "Those were, indeed, the good old days!"

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The long-heralded convention of the Liberal Party to decide about Mr. Lloyd George's land proposals has come and gone. Some people had prophesied that this convention would see the final split in the party which had fathered most of the advanced legislation in the nineteenth century. Others had believed that it would see the final deposition of Mr. Lloyd George from a dominant position within it. Others again thought that it would prove to be the burial service for the party itself.

The convention proved to be none of these things. It certainly completed the process of sloughing off those Liberals who dislike Socialism so much that they have really become Conservatives. Hilton Young and one or two others seceded from the official Liberal Party and soon or later will find their way into the Conservative camp. But the Liberal Party itself came out of the convention more united than it has been for a long time.

It also came out with better prospects. It assembled at what was probably the nadir of its electoral fortunes. The Darlington by-election, whose result was announced on the opening day, showed that the Liberal candidate had forfeited his electoral deposit because he had failed to secure one-eighth of the votes cast. And the Mond, Muspratt, and other secessions all seemed to point to an early demise of the party.

But as the outcome of the convention, the Liberal Party, has not a policy for dealing with some of the most pressing problems of the present time, policy on which it is now agreed and which differentiates it sharply from both Conservatives and Labor. On the fundamental problem in the domestic affairs of Great Britain—that of reconstructing the Nation's industrial system so as to prevent both slums and luxury living—Liberalism now stands midway between the Conservative policy of unrestricted private enterprise and the Labor policy of public ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange.

The Liberal "middle way" began with "Coal and Power," where Mr. Lloyd George proposed that the state should acquire all the coal measures in the country and use the power which such ownership would give it to compel the reorganization of the industry so as to prevent waste, inefficiency, and undue selfishness among the 1500 concerns which mine coal. It left private enterprise as the fundamental basis of the mining industry, but it gave very considerable overseeing powers to the community.

The Liberals have now applied very much the same ideas to the problem of the land. They do not nationalize the land, as Labor wants to do. They propose to give public authorities powers sufficient to enable them to turn a large proportion of the "unearned increment" into the coffers of the state and to prevent the excessive use of land for selfish and unsocial purposes. But the actual use and development of it they propose to leave in individual hands.

So far as urban land is concerned, the Liberals have gone a considerable way in the direction of the proposals of Henry George. They propose that the bulk of taxation and rating should fall on the site value of land and that buildings and "improvements" upon it should be exempt. This will tend to keep land constantly in the market and to prevent the holding up of land by speculators, waiting, not to use it themselves, but to force others who want to use it productively to pay them huge prices before they can get it.

They also propose to make a landlord pay a tenant fair compensation for improvements made on his land when the lease terminates, so that the tenant cannot be forced to pay rent on buildings which he himself has erected. They also intend to transfer to the public exchequer some

proportion of the increased land values which are caused by public expenditure—for instance, the frontage values on new roads created by public authorities.

The center of the controversy, however, which threatened to rend the Liberal Party in two was Mr. Lloyd George's scheme for dealing with agricultural land. Mr. Lloyd George, who had an hereditary dislike of the landlord, owing to the experiences of his early life in Wales, wanted frankly to abolish him altogether and take over the ownership and management of all agricultural land into the hands of the community, giving to occupying tenants absolute security of tenure so long as they made satisfactory use of their holdings.

But this proved too much for a party which had always stood for freedom as the guiding beacon of its policy. So a compromise was reached. The state is to be empowered to acquire land, but the landlord system and the occupying owner system is to be allowed to continue side by side with it, until experience decides which system works best. A county committee is to be elected, however, by owners, tenants, agricultural laborers and others in every county to manage public land and with very considerable powers of insisting on good cultivation, fair rents, compensation for improvements, adequate housing, and so forth.

The Liberal Party, therefore, was not seriously split after all, and it now has a policy of its own which distinguishes it from its rivals and with which it expects to be able to make a strenuous bid to win the support of the country districts. It is not likely to make much headway in the towns, for there the trade unions are too strong; but it hopes to become the alternative to the Conservative Party in the agricultural areas.

One big question, however, remains: that of leadership. Will the Liberal Party really accept Mr. Lloyd George wholeheartedly as its most dynamic leader? Liberals admit that Mr. Lloyd George is a progressive; that all the drive for the new program has come from him; that if anybody can put the party "on the map" again it is he. They also remember that he was the leading spirit in all the great program of social reform which they carried through before the war.

But they also find it very difficult to forget that he split the party in 1916, in order to win the war; that he fought it bitterly at the elections of 1918 and 1922; that he was responsible for some of the most liberal features of the Treaty of Versailles and for the Black and Tans in Ireland, and that at one time he certainly contemplated leading the National Liberals into the camp of the Conservatives.

There is a section, therefore, of Liberals who, while they will support wholeheartedly the policy he has now induced the party to accept, will find it very difficult not to view all his actions with intense suspicion.

Mr. Lloyd George, of course, is not a party man at all. He loathes dogmas and orthodoxies of every kind. The truth is indeed that the Liberal Party will never be able to make him truly its own, but will equally not be able to get on without him.

There is no doubt that he has given it a new lease of life. The quarreling inside its ranks and the abuse which the "green" and "brown" books have received from his political opponents have been an immense filip and advertisement for the party. Though now but a tiny remnant of its once mighty self, it has again found enthusiasm and a creed. The real question is, Can it get enough support for that creed to enable it to force compromise on the members of the Labor Party as the only condition upon which their powerful Conservative opponents can be turned out of office?

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS

The centenary of Romanticism, which in spite of the Realist movement has had the most considerable influence in the various arts, is being celebrated this year in many different ways. Even those who most loudly profess their realism today owe very much to the romantic impulse which made itself felt as a reaction against a somewhat inhuman classicism in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Labels in literature and in painting are often misleading, and it would not be difficult to show that the chief exponents of the Naturalist school could not escape the great current of Romanticism.

Victor Hugo remains the chief figure and has lost none of his popularity in France. A Victor Hugo Chair has just been set up at the Sorbonne. The Comédie Française is to produce in rapid succession the masterpieces of Romantic drama. At the Jeu de Paume there will be an exhibition of the best pictures of the Romantic school which are in the Louvre, and they will be completed by tableaux lent by the provincial museums and by private collectors. At the Bibliothèque Nationale there are to be displayed paintings, manuscripts, engravings, and so forth, dating from the middle of the last century.

At the Arsenal, which was directed by Charles Nodier, souvenirs will be set out for inspection. There is also to be put on view a collection of furniture and costumes of the period. Popular fêtes are being organized at the Palais Royal and at the Opéra. Naturally, at the Maison de Victor Hugo there will be available for the public mementoes of this great writer.

A strong protest is being made against the unfortunate decision of the Minister of Beaux Arts by which women are excluded from the committee of management of the Comédie Française. Probably the Minister did not realize that his decree was of such a reactionary character. If there is any place in which women should have equal rights with men, it is the Comédie Française. The actresses stand on the same footing as the actors. They are just as necessary to the success of the National Theater, which is a sort of co-operative concern, directed by the sociétaires themselves, subject to the ultimate control of the Minister.

Until now nobody has ventured to suggest that the committee of management should be confined to men, and the antifeminist measures which have been taken have caused great surprise. Mme. Segond Weber, Mlle. Marie Leconte, the doyenne and the vice-doyenne, who have been deprived of their seats on the committee, are among the foremost actresses of France and are highly respected. They have written a dignified letter which has been countersigned by the women sociétaires, including Cecile Sorel, Madeleine Roch, Huguette Duflos, and Mesdames Cerny, Dux and Dussane. Moreover, their male colleagues are backing them up.

An unusual strike was organized in one of the fashionable shopping centers, the Rue St. Honoré, when the shopkeepers put up their shutters to call attention to the unfairness of taxation in France. They pointed out that in 1925, 3,000,000 manufacturers and business men paid over 8,000,000,000 francs in taxes, while in the same year 8,000,000 agriculturists paid only 82,000,000 francs. The discrepancy is enormous and calls for explanation. The authorities seem to be afraid of imposing on the farmers, who escape their fair share of contribution to the state. Attention has often been called to this subject, but it has never been so effectively brought home to the Chamber and to the public in general as by this short strike of shuttered shops. Anything that sets the townsfolk against the country folk is to be deprecated, but at the same time it is impossible when the exchequer needs money to exempt any particular class of citizens.

For thirty years there has been a symphony concert in Paris every day. It was conducted by Francis Touche, and the Concerts Touche were known all over the world. It is an unpleasant sign of the times that music lovers are to be deprived of this daily treat. M. Touche explains

that the difficulties have accumulated. He feels that he cannot increase the price of places, and he cannot ask the forty or fifty instrumentalists and singers to make further sacrifices. Before the war the price of admission was only a franc, and it was until now possible to hear the best music for four francs. The particular public which attended these concerts cannot afford to pay more. It would have been possible, perhaps, to have found a larger hall and to have made a greater popular appeal, but the whole purpose and significance of the work of M. Touche would have been changed. Therefore, it has been considered better to close the establishment, just as the Concerts Rouges ended a few years ago. Paris is indeed changing.

In the French schools English is now the principal foreign language chosen by the students. Before the war the German language was favored, but during the war very few of the pupils chose to learn German; and English made great headway. During the last two or three years there has been a return to the study of German, but as the figures now stand, two-thirds of the foreign language students prefer English and one-third German. The Spanish and Italian languages are fairly freely taught, and Russian, also, has a number of devotees. In the east of France the German classes are numerous. In the south, Spanish and Italian classes abound. For the rest—in the north and in the west and in the center—English is regarded as the chief foreign language.

Visitors to Paris will be glad to know that all the rooms of the Louvre Museum are now open to the public on every day except Mondays. It was extremely disconcerting to find that, for the sake of economy, the part of the museum that one wished to see was closed on certain days, or at certain hours. Reductions in the staff had to be effected when the war was over, and the complaints and recriminations of visitors who went to the Louvre to inspect a particular collection and found it closed to them were numerous. One had to make special inquiries in advance if one wished to avoid disappointment. Happily this inconvenience is to cease, and in future the Louvre as a whole will be open.

Maurice Rostand, the most poetic of the younger playwrights, has decided to appear himself as an actor in his own plays. He thus joins a long list of French dramatists who have helped to interpret pieces of their own composition.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Jane Austen's Letters

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You were once so good as to give the very valuable publicity of your columns to an appeal to collectors to send copies of autograph letters of Dr. Johnson for use in a new Oxford edition. May I beg you to do us the same favor with a view to an edition of Jane Austen?

Out of 149 known letters, I have seen the originals or reliable copies of 104. Rather less than one-third of the total eludes me; but I am reluctant to proceed with my present resources, and that for two reasons:

In the first place, although the errors and omissions of the existing texts are probably not serious, yet an edition cannot be definitive which does not make them good; and the complete or correct text is occasionally a real improvement.

In the second place, there is every reason to suppose that the missing letters are not lost, but are in the hands of private collectors in this country or (more probably) in America. If so, my experience of collectors assures me that they are only waiting to be asked.

R. W. CHAPMAN.

Clarendon Press, Oxford, Eng.